The North Carolinian.

Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,
One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

Rates of Advertising:

	1 in.	2 ins.	3 ins.	4 ins.	¼ cl.	½ cl.	1 col.
1 week....	$1.00	$1.75	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$7.00	$12.00
2 weeks...	1.75	3.00	3.50	5.00	7.00	12.00	20.00
4 weeks...	3.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	10.00	15.00	24.00
8 weeks...	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	21.00	30.00
3 months..	5.00	8.00	12.00	14.00	18.00	24.00	32.00
6 months..	8.00	12.00	18.00	20.00	24.00	36.00	60.00
12 months.	12.00	18.00	24.00	30.00	36.00	60.00	100.00

Court advertisements, when not exceeding three inches, will be $6.50. For each additional inch, $2.00 extra will be charged.

Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

Divorce Notices, $6 00.

Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

VOLUME VII. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1875. NUMBER 23.

The North Carolinian
POWER
JOB PRINTING
Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

Wedding Cards, Posters,
Visiting Cards, Handbills,
Business Cards, Programmes,
Ball Cards, Billheads,
Fancy Show Cards, Dodgers,
Bills of Fare, Statements,
Wine Cards, Pamphlets,
Law Cards and Points, Circulars, Books, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. BUTLER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

DR. R. C. JENKINS, Physician. Office on Main Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter. Road Street near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, PENDLETON & GRANDY, Proprietors. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. H. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley. Main Street, near the Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.
Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—J. S. White.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Jabez Pritchett, T. R. Cobb, Whitmel Lane and Henry Davis.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—C. W. Grandy.
Clerk—Wm. Krause.
Constable—J. H. Miskill.
Postmaster—W. A. Price.

CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas N. ades
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.
Solicitor—J. P. Wheelless, of Elizabeth City

Professional & Business Cards.

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

C. W. GRANDY, Jr.,

Attorney at Law

AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

THE

Albemarle Bank

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

THORNTON CONROW, President

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, PALEMON JOHN, D. C. LIPPINCOTT, D. G. BUSH, W. F. MARTIN, C. W. HOLLOWELL.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

T. D. PENDLETON. J. P. GRANDY.

THE

Albemarle House,

PENDLETON & GRANDY,

Proprietors,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

DR. R. C. JENKINS,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and to the inhabitants of that portion of Pasquotank County around and near Elizabeth City. An experience of twenty-five years justifies him in believing that he is familiar with the diseases peculiar to this locality. Obstetrics and diseases of females a specialty.

Office on Main Street.

House, Sign
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND,

Elizabeth City N. C.

THE ELIZABETH CITY
Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,

Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

WAGON SHOP.

MANUFACTURER OF

FARM and SPRING WAGONS,

CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SANDERS,

Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

VARNISHES,

Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET.

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

CEO. W. BELL.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

Broad Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Having had over a dozen year's experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bros. Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON,

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon.

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the Choicest of Segocies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Hyde & Son will be kept.

and pure Gin and other Whiskys, besides any kind of Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

Darling Dorel.

She came with her innocent beauty and grace,
An angel in heart and an angel in face,
As quaintly the old German chronicles tell
The picturesque story of Darling Dorel.

Some faces are bright like the sunbeam of day,
Wherever they shine the clouds vanish away,
While sorrow's pale phantom glides back to its cell,
And such was the face of the Darling Dorel.

Some hearts are so full of the treasures of love,
The beautiful gifts of the Giver above,
Their riches o'erflow into others as well;
And such was the heart of the Darling Dorel.

Some lives are like chords under music's control,
Each incident harmony blends with the whole,
Until on the ear in full concord they swell;
And such was the life of the Darling Dorel.

Whenever she passed through the streets of the town,
No story book queen with a scepter and crown,
But gifted with graces that none could excel,
The natural guards of the Darling Dorel.

Her ladies would bring with them comfits and toys,
For the bright little maidens and brave little boys,
While the children would follow love's magical spell,
And hasten to welcome their Darling Dorel.

The duchess knew not of her pretty new name,
Though far it was spread by the heralds of fame,
Till at length, as it happened, one day it befell
That she learned they called her the Darling Dorel.

'Twas breathed by a child's yet impolitic lips,
Which often the wisdom of sages eclipse;
The princess had asked if her name she could tell;
"Your name," said the child, "is the Darling Dorel."

The courtiers all stared, half in wonder, half sport;
Such a name savored more of the cot than the court;
But their mistress said, smiling through tears,
"It is well;
Henceforth let them call me the Darling Dorel.

"The proudest of titles that monarchs can show
Are those which the love of their people bestow;
And not for an emperor's crown would I sell
The title mine give me of Darling Dorel."

FARMER BRILL'S NEW PLEASURE.

Farmer Brill had been a hard working, industrious man, and now in his later years he was enjoying the fruit of his well directed toil; but not in the large measure that might have been his if he had known how to get the most from his possessions. The habit had grown upon him narrowly all his life, and now he was trying to enjoy himself narrowly, still hoping to find pleasure in receiving instead of giving. He did feel less kindly toward his neighbors than he should have felt, for he had never been so kind and helpful toward them as he should have been, and the consequence was that a great deal of coldness and ill-will, lay between him and some of these neighbors. The origin of this ill-will could be traced, in most instances, to some denial of a service or favor asked in by-gone time. Farmer Brill was a stanch believer in the doctrine of self-help; he asked no favors and gave none, except grudgingly and with a bad grace. And yet, hidden away down in his heart and covered over by selfishness and the love of gain, was an element of kindness that often stirred his nature and tried to assert itself in action.

The farmer sat in his shady porch one lovely autumn day, trying to enjoy himself. His fields had been reaped and his barns held the treasures of golden grain which the generous earth had given him. All around him bent fruit-laden branches, and the air was musical with bees gathering honey for his hives. But, somehow, he was not happy. A neighbor rode past and bowed to him coldly.

"Miserable fellow!" said the farmer in his heart. "I can't bear the sight of him."

Another went by and the farmer turned his head so that no sign of recognition might pass between them. He knew this man to be in trouble, and he never cared to have anything to do with men in difficulties; they were apt to want help or favors, and to be offended when denied them.

Then the voice of a child called to him from the road: "Can't I have some apples, Mr. Brill?"

"No, you can't!" growled the farmer. "Off with you! I don't believe in beggars."

The last sentence was spoken to himself, half in excuse and half in repentance for the selfishness and ill-nature he had betrayed.

Farmer Brill did not feel any more comfortable after this. The frightened look of the child as he added a threatening gesture to his hard speech remained with him and he could not shut it from his eyes, turn them which way he would. Nor did he see them less distinctly when he shut his eyes and hung his chin upon his breast. Just how long he had remained in this attitude the farmer could not say, when a click from the latch on the gate caused him to look up and he saw a little woman in plain attire advancing up the walk. She was a stranger and yet there was something familiar about her. The freedom and plainness of speech with which she at once addressed him did not so much surprise as shame the farmer.

"It was not well of thee, Friend Brill, to deny with harsh words the request of a child. Thy trees are laden with fruit and the ground is covered with thy unused abundance. Thee might have given the child one little apple."

The woman stood with her calm, accusing eyes fixed on the farmer's face; they seemed to penetrate his soul and to read his very thoughts.

"No, it was not well of thee, Friend Brill," she repeated.

"I hate begging," answered the farmer, rallying himself.

"That was not common begging and thee knows it," replied the stranger.

"The child's father should have had fruit on his own trees. But he was too idle to plant them and now his children go begging of his neighbors."

"That is not his children's fault. If the poor little ones are hungry for apples and thee has more than thee can use why shall thee not be a better father in regard for them than he who is of their own flesh and blood? Would thee not give thy own children apples?"

"My own children! That is another thing. I have taken care of my own children."

"The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, and we are all His children," answered the little woman. "He gives in charge to some His broad grain-fields and fruitful orchards that they may fill barns and storehouses, and lay up food for the hungry and seed for the sower, so that His people die not for lack of bread. Does thee think that thy trees bear fruit and thy fields give their harvests for thee alone? If thee does, thee has not understood the ways of God with men."

The farmer did not reply. He was dumb in the presence of the stranger; dumb because of sudden convictions and a new light breaking into his soul that blinded and bewildered him.

"Thee has thought and cared only for thyself and for thy own until now," said his visitor, "but there is a truer and a better life before thee. Thee must grow broader and more generous. Thee must become a giver instead of only a receiver of good things. Thee must learn the meaning of that wise saying: 'To give is to live.' Will thee not go with me?"

And the little woman turned from the porch, Farmer Brill rising and following her.

"Thee must bring a basket of apples with thee," said the woman, pausing at the gate.

The farmer filled a great basket and took it on his arm.

"It is so kind of you, sir!" said the weary looking woman in whose poor little home he set down the basket. And her grateful looks and tones sent to his heart a feeling of warmth and pleasure, purer and deeper than he had known for a long, long time.

"Thee understands, now," said his companion, as they left the cottage, "what a true, sweet life thee may live if thee will. God has given thee of his earthly bounties more than a hundredfold beyond thy needs, and leisure to care for thy neighbors, and health in thy declining years. And yet thee is not happy. Why? Thee is still trying to live for thyself alone."

The words of the speaker died on Farmer Brill's ears; and at the same instant another voice roused him to another presence. It was that of his wife.

"How sound asleep you were, Andrew! I don't like to have you sleep so heavily in the daytime. It isn't good."

The farmer started up with a bewildered air.

"Why, Andrew! What ails you? What have you been dreaming about?"

"Oh! It was a dream! Yes, I see. Dreams are strange things."

And the farmer settled himself back in his chair and dropped his chin upon his bosom, not to sleep again, for he was very wide awake now, but to ponder on what he had heard from the lips of the monitor, who had come to him in a vision.

As his wife went back into the house Farmer Brill heard the sound of a horse's feet in the road, and looking up saw one of his neighbors a little way off. It was now over five years since he had denied some trifling favor to this man, and there had been coldness between them ever since. At sight of him the farmer had an uncomfortable feeling, and dropped his eyes, intending not to see him. But this only made him feel the more uncomfortable. So, with a self-compelling effort, he rose from his seat and, walking out through the gate that opened upon the road, met his neighbor, saying in as cordial a tone as he could introduce into his voice: "Good morning, Mr. Holden."

"Good morning, Mr. Brill," returned the neighbor, a little surprised at this unusual friendliness. He drew up his horse, and leaning down took the farmer's offered hand.

"How is Mrs. Holden?"

"Well, thank you! And how is Mrs. Brill?"

"Hearty for one of her years."

"And your own health?"

"Can't complain. A little stiff with rheumatism sometimes; but I suppose I ought to be thankful that my limbs are not all twisted out of shape like poor John Gardner's. By the way, how is Gardner?"

"Very badly off," replied the neighbor, with pity in his voice. "Has not been able to do a day's work these two months."

"Is that so? Poor fellow!" Farmer Brill dropped his eye to the ground and stood thinking. And then the words he had heard in his dream began repeating themselves in his thoughts:

"He gives to some His broad grain-fields and fruitful orchards, that they may fill barns and storehouses and lay up food for the hungry and seed for the sower, that His people die not for lack of bread. God has given thee of His earthly bounties more than a hundredfold beyond thy own need, and leisure to care for thy neighbors, and health in thy declining years, and yet thee is not happy. Why is thee still trying to live for thyself alone."

"How does he live?" asked the farmer, raising his eyes from the ground, and looking up into his neighbor's face.

"His family would have suffered in many ways and his children gone often hungry to bed if some of us had not looked after him."

"I had no idea it was so bad," said the farmer. "Hungry children! I can't stand that. I must go and see him."

"I wish you would. It's a real case of charity."

"I'll go right off," said the farmer, turning away and going back into the house.

"I wonder what's come over the old man?" So the neighbor mused as he rode away. "Hope he is not going to die. I always thought he had a tender place somewhere in his heart if one only knew how to find it. He was a right generous sort of a fellow when a young man, but he was thrifty, and thrift seemed to harden him."

Half an hour afterward Farmer Brill drove off in his light wagon. There was a marvelous change in the expression of his fine old face. His eyes had a new luster in them, and the kindlier temper of his blood was softening and warming all the hard lines that had compressed themselves about his mouth and cut down rigidly between his brows, giving them a nobler and deeper human sentiment. In his wagon was a bag of flour, a bushel of potatoes, a side of bacon and twenty pounds of salt pork, besides corn meal and apples.

When Farmer Brill returned his heart was so light that it gave a new buoyancy to his body, and instead of moping about or sitting half-stupidly in his arm-chair he went bustling in and out in a cheery way, and talked to his wife of this neighbor and that with a kindly interest altogether new.

"It is more blessed to give, sometimes, than receive," said Mrs. Brill to her husband, as he told her, with a new quality of pleasure in his voice, about his visit to Mr. Gardner and his family.

"It may be always," he answered, to her surprise. "It must be," he added, after a hesitating pause, "if our Savior's words are true, for He puts in no qualifying 'sometimes.'"

The old man sat very still, with a sober, inlooking expression on his face.

"He knew best, Andrew; but very few of us live as if we thought He did."

The farmer's sleep was not so sound that night as usual; thought was too busy. Not that he was troubled, for the pleasure that came with ministering to his stricken neighbor had gone too deep and filled his heart too largely to leave room for trouble. He was thinking out of himself—a rare experience for Farmer Brill; thinking of some of his neighbors, and how he might serve them at little cost to his hoarded substance. It was too early in the new state upon which he had really entered to count much cost against himself.

The farmer rose on the next morning feeling like a new man. The rest and comfort of mind which had come as the reward of kindness to John Gardner still remained. Good-will to others is rarely satisfied with a single service. It was so in this case. The family of his sick and helpless neighbor had other needs than that of food. He had seen the half-clad children and the wife's worn and scanty clothing, and the picture remained with him.

"Can't you send Mrs. Gardner an old dress or two?" said Mr. Brill to his wife as they sat at the breakfast table. "She needs them badly. If you'll make up a bundle of things for her and the children I'll hitch up and take them over. You'll know what they want."

Mrs. Brill was not the woman to say "No" to a suggestion like this. She soon had a bundle of clothing ready for her husband, and off he went again on his errand of mercy with a glee and warmth in his bosom that sent a feeling of delight along every nerve. How cordial were all the greetings he gave to passing neighbors! He forgot old grudges and coldnesses, and drew up his horse more than once to have a chat with the individuals whom he had passed the day before with only an indifferent nod.

He sat for over an hour with John Gardner, talking about old times—both had grown up in the neighborhood—and learned many things he might have learned before that interested him deeply about the life of the poor man, and that aroused his sympathies.

"Don't get down-hearted," were his parting words, at the close of his visit. "We'll see that you're taken care of until the doctor drives out your old malady."

The grateful looks and tones in which the man expressed his thankfulness lived with the farmer as pleasant memories long afterward.

"Thomas," said Mr. Brill to his hired man, on returning home, "take a bushel-basket out into the orchard and fill it with the largest and soundest apples that have fallen from the trees."

"Yes, sir. And what shall I do with them?"

"Bring them here, and I'll tell you."

"Here they are, sir," said the hired man, ten minutes afterward.

"Very well. Now carry them down to Widow Sloan, and give her my compliments, and say to her that if she wishes to pare and dry a lot for winter she can have as many as she wants."

Thomas opened his eyes a little wider than usual, and with a "Thank'ee, sir," as if he were the one who had received a favor, swung the basket to his shoulder and went off with a springy step, in marked contrast with his ordinary slow, heavy movement.

The unexpected promptness and cheerfulness with which his hired man seconded this thoughtful kindness toward the widow was another element of satisfaction. Thomas was apt to be a little cross at times, and especially when called upon for some unusual service; and Mr. Brill had looked for a cloudy face and a sullen manner when he gave his order. He gazed after the man as he went hurrying away, wondering at his changed demeanor. He was still sitting in the porch, musing over this, when Thomas, returned and said: "Mrs. Sloan says I'm to tell you how much obliged she is, sir, and she'll be sure to call and see you and Mrs. Brill before winter sets in."

"Well, Thomas, and what did Mrs. Sloan say?"

"Oh, sir, I can't tell you how surprised and happy she was; and she told me to thank you a thousand times."

"Will she pare and dry them for winter?"

"Indeed and she will, sir. She sat right down and went to work while I was there, and says she'll have 'em all out on the shed drying to-morrow morning. It was real kind and thoughtful in you, sir. It's such a pity to have things go to waste, when so many would be glad to get them."

Master and man were busier than usual in the summer and autumn days that followed, not alone in gathering and storing of their abundance, but in gathering and dispensing as well. Nothing was permitted, as in other years, to go to waste. The bushels and bushels of apples which had once rotted under the trees; the over-supply of turnips and other root crops which had lain unused in cellar or storehouse, were all distributed to the poor; and there was plenty through the winter in many an humble home where in former seasons pinching need had been felt.

There was a heartiness about him never seen before. His old grudges against some of his neighbors died out. He would stop men in the road for a pleasant chat whom for years he had passed with a distant nod. The farmer had found a new pleasure, the joy of which was pervading his whole being and its sunshine warming and softening the cold, hard exterior of his life and making it attractive and beautiful.

And he never lost the glow of this pleasure in all the years that were added to his life: and when at last his work was done and he lay in that deep sleep which has no waking in time, there were hundreds to bless his name and to look their last look on his peaceful face with eyes that ran over with tears.

Care of the Children.

Slight derangement of the digestive or other functions, says the *Housekeeper*, is often sufficient to occasion a temporary delirium in children, beginning during sleep and prolonged after waking. The suffering is great and the condition an alarming one to parents and friends. The mental excitement is so intense as to resist impressions from without to an extraordinary degree. It is here that the association of smell can be used more effectively than any others to break up the morbid train. A good whiff of cologne almost always brings the little sufferer back to its ordinary world; or a little ammonia may be used. But an odor which is agreeable is probably more effective than one which is merely pungent.

WAFFLES.—In the evening boil quite soft four tablespoonfuls of rice, using more water than when cooking it for other purposes. In the morning beat the whites of three eggs, put the yolks into the rice, stirring both lightly together; add one pint of new milk, a little salt and flour to make rather thick batter; stir in the whites last, and bake a light brown in a well-greased waffle iron; the batter should be thick enough to require a little spreading out with a spoon when put upon the iron, but if too thick the waffle will be tough. The above quantity is sufficient for a family of four or five persons. Deep irons are better than shallow ones.

An Analysis of Love.

As a frisky colored youth was walking up Clay street, Vicksburg, the *Herald* tells us, he was accosted by a colored acquaintance, who remarked:

"Well, Brutus, dey say you iz in love?"

"I iz, Uncle Abra'm—I don't deny the alleged allegation."

"And how does yoh feel, Brutus?"

"You has stuffed your elbow agin a post or sumthin' afore now, hasn't you, Uncle Abra'm?"

"I reckon."

"And you remembers de feelin' dat runs up yer arm?"

"I does."

"Well, take dat feelin', add a hundred per cent., mix it wid de nicest ha'r oil in town, sweeten wid honey, and den you kin 'magine how I feel!"

A DESPERATE FELLOW.

The Career of a United States Officer.—His Final Death.

The complications surrounding the Pocahontas mine, Colorado, situated at Rosita, not far from Canon City, have finally resulted in a fierce and fatal conflict, by which one life has been sacrificed, if not more. The man killed was the notorious Major Graham, who was well known in Denver as one of the most dangerous of daring desperadoes.

The major was a native of New York, and in the early part of the war became conspicuous as a partisan commander of the Union forces in North Carolina. He was a perfect athlete, a splendid horseman, an accurate shot, and as daring and unscrupulous as any man who ever drew a saber. For his services he was appointed, at the close of the war, a first lieutenant in the regular army, and assigned to duty in the West. By the services he rendered against the Indians, aided by more or less political influence, Lieut. Graham soon became a full-blown major, and as such became a special favorite at Fort Leavenworth and in the city of that name. While at this post he paid his addresses to one of the most attractive ladies of Leavenworth, and it was only by accident that the marriage was not consummated.

The night previous to the day on which the ceremony was to take place, the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth received direct instructions from the war department to place Major Graham in irons, and keep him in solitary confinement till further orders. Although the order created an immense surprise at the fort, it was literally obeyed, and Major Graham found himself in a felon's cell, instead of occupying, as he had hoped, a bridal couch. A court martial, however, subsequently explained what seemed at the time to be inexplicable. The evidence before the court established the fact that Major Graham, while wearing the uniform of a United States officer, had been the secret head of a band of horse thieves in Kansas; had also, while in Utah, been in league with the lowest class of gamblers and thieves; and that he had systematically stolen and sold horses from the stables of the government. The court martial sentenced the major to be dishonorably dismissed from the service, to be debarred from ever holding any office of honor or trust under the government, and to serve a term of ten years in a military prison. Through some unknown influence this sentence was indorsed only so far as it related to the dismissal of the major from the service.

As soon as he is in possession of a qualified freedom, the major started for Denver, and here became, as of yore, the associate of evil and dangerous classes. His first attempt at public robbery was made on Paymaster Brooks, at River Bend. For this offense he was tried and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Before his term expired he organized an escape, which proved partially successful. We say partial, because he and his associates make good their escape, but they were all subsequently captured, one of them being killed, and the major himself severely wounded in the leg, which is now about the height of Dr. Warren's celebrated specimen, which was found near Newburgh, and is now in Boston. Dr. Haines' mastodon's forefoot measured fully two feet across, and his knee pan was of the size and shape of a man's head. From the tip of his tail to the end of his face he was twenty-four feet long, and it would take a belt nearly seventeen feet to encircle him amidships.

The remains of the mastodon have been frequently found in that belt of land stretching from Warren county, N. J., through Sussex, and into Orange county, N. Y. They are usually found in tertiary or more recent deposits. The first remains were discovered in 1705. In 1801 a tolerably complete skeleton was found in Orange county. It was taken to London the following year, but was afterward brought back here and placed in Peale's museum, Philadelphia. In 1850 it was stolen, and no trace of it was ever discovered, although it is believed by many that it forms a part of the wonderful collection belonging to Prof. Kamp, of Darmstadt, Germany. Another skeleton found at about the same time near Newburgh, was for some years exhibited in Baltimore. In 1848 it was purchased by Dr. Warren, of Boston, who still owns it. It is known as the "Warren mastodon." In 1840 Prof. Koch procured a collection of mastodon bones found on the banks of the Missouri, and with these he formed a new descript which he called the "Missourium," but afterward Prof. Owen constructed a complete skeleton from the bones of several individuals. This is now in the British museum. The skeleton now at Cambridge, Mass., was discovered in Warren county, N. J., in 1844. With it were found four very perfect heads, a number of teeth, and several bodies.

In 1845 another discovery of fossil remains was made at Alamuchy, on the borders of Sussex and Warren counties. These were found to be the bones of four mastodons, and between the ribs were found masses of vegetable matter so little decomposed that it could be readily determined on what food the animals had subsisted. In 1871 the remains of another mastodon were found in the excavations on the Crawford railroad near Circleville, Orange county, N. Y., and these, in a very good state of preservation, are now in Dr. Haines' museum at Hamburgh.

An Ignoble Polander.

There is one native of Poland going around the country with scissors to sell. There is something attractive in a Pole. He raises visions of a brave and haughty people crushed beneath the iron heel of the despot. He recalls to mind Kosath, and he himself is generally a prince in disguise—a man of noble bearing and commanding mien. But the Pole of our sketch is a fraud. He goes to a house, rings the door bell, enters the house, and manages to slip into the parlor. When the "lady of the house" appears, he stands with his back to the doors and displays scissors. She doesn't want any, but he declares she must buy; says he'll not leave the house nor let her leave the room until she does, and threatens all manner of things. What is a woman to do under such circumstances but buy? A lady the other day paid the exile (all Polanders are exiles) $3 for a lot of "pot-metal" scissors that wouldn't cut butter on an ordinary Fourth of July. Look out for him.

Rivalry.

They were two actresses, and, being Paris actresses, of course handsome. They lived next door to each other, and had the same circle of acquaintances. There was played a pretty comedy. Follet placed flowers in her window to make more beautiful her home. Caroline, next day, adorned her window. They gave Sunday evening parties, and invited the same people, but nobody went to either, fearing to offend the other. They dyed their poodles alike, but Follet at last drove Caroline from the field, and reigned supreme by covering her carriage with exactly the silk and exactly the shade of Caroline's dress of that very day. Caroline's modiste had been bribed and betrayed her.

A DESPERATE FELLOW.

The Career of a United States Officer.—His Final Death.

The complications surrounding the Pocahontas mine, Colorado, situated at Rosita, not far from Canon City, have finally resulted in a fierce and fatal conflict, by which one life has been sacrificed, if not more. The man killed was the notorious Major Graham, who was well known in Denver as one of the most dangerous of daring desperadoes.

The major was a native of New York, and in the early part of the war became conspicuous as a partisan commander of the Union forces in North Carolina. He was a perfect athlete, a splendid horseman, an accurate shot, and as daring and unscrupulous as any man who ever drew a saber. For his services he was appointed, at the close of the war, a first lieutenant in the regular army, and assigned to duty in the West. By the services he rendered against the Indians, aided by more or less political influence, Lieut. Graham soon became a full-blown major, and as such became a special favorite at Fort Leavenworth and in the city of that name. While at this post he paid his addresses to one of the most attractive ladies of Leavenworth, and it was only by accident that the marriage was not consummated.

The night previous to the day on which the ceremony was to take place, the commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth received direct instructions from the war department to place Major Graham in irons, and keep him in solitary confinement till further orders. Although the order created an immense surprise at the fort, it was literally obeyed, and Major Graham found himself in a felon's cell, instead of occupying, as he had hoped, a bridal couch. A court martial, however, subsequently explained what seemed at the time to be inexplicable. The evidence before the court established the fact that Major Graham, while wearing the uniform of a United States officer, had been the secret head of a band of horse thieves in Kansas; had also, while in Utah, been in league with the lowest class of gamblers and thieves; and that he had systematically stolen and sold horses from the stables of the government. The court martial sentenced the major to be dishonorably dismissed from the service, to be debarred from ever holding any office of honor or trust under the government, and to serve a term of ten years in a military prison. Through some unknown influence this sentence was indorsed only so far as it related to the dismissal of the major from the service.

As soon as he is in possession of a qualified freedom, the major started for Denver, and here became, as of yore, the associate of evil and dangerous classes. His first attempt at public robbery was made on Paymaster Brooks, at River Bend. For this offense he was tried and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Before his term expired he organized an escape, which proved partially successful. We say partial, because he and his associates make good their escape, but they were all subsequently captured, one of them being killed, and the major himself severely wounded in the leg, which is now about the height of Dr. Warren's celebrated specimen, which was found near Newburgh, and is now in Boston. Dr. Haines' mastodon's forefoot measured fully two feet across, and his knee pan was of the size and shape of a man's head. From the tip of his tail to the end of his face he was twenty-four feet long, and it would take a belt nearly seventeen feet to encircle him amidships.

The remains of the mastodon have been frequently found in that belt of land stretching from Warren county, N. J., through Sussex, and into Orange county, N. Y. They are usually found in tertiary or more recent deposits. The first remains were discovered in 1705. In 1801 a tolerably complete skeleton was found in Orange county. It was taken to London the following year, but was afterward brought back here and placed in Peale's museum, Philadelphia. In 1850 it was stolen, and no trace of it was ever discovered, although it is believed by many that it forms a part of the wonderful collection belonging to Prof. Kamp, of Darmstadt, Germany. Another skeleton found at about the same time near Newburgh, was for some years exhibited in Baltimore. In 1848 it was purchased by Dr. Warren, of Boston, who still owns it. It is known as the "Warren mastodon." In 1840 Prof. Koch procured a collection of mastodon bones found on the banks of the Missouri, and with these he formed a new descript which he called the "Missourium," but afterward Prof. Owen constructed a complete skeleton from the bones of several individuals. This is now in the British museum. The skeleton now at Cambridge, Mass., was discovered in Warren county, N. J., in 1844. With it were found four very perfect heads, a number of teeth, and several bodies.

In 1845 another discovery of fossil remains was made at Alamuchy, on the borders of Sussex and Warren counties. These were found to be the bones of four mastodons, and between the ribs were found masses of vegetable matter so little decomposed that it could be readily determined on what food the animals had subsisted. In 1871 the remains of another mastodon were found in the excavations on the Crawford railroad near Circleville, Orange county, N. Y., and these, in a very good state of preservation, are now in Dr. Haines' museum at Hamburgh.

Another Mastodon Found.

Considerable excitement was created in Orange county, N. Y., by the discovery of the bones of a mastodon. Michael Henly was digging a drain on his farm, about six miles from Circleville, when he found the bones. Dr. Haines, of Hamburg, was sent for and secured the valuable bones. Unfortunately, portions of the bones were in such a condition that they crumbled to dust on being exposed to the air, but enough was found to show the immense proportions of the animal, and when it was alive it must have been a monster. It is supposed that it came to this country, and who are now on their way here. Jereslov at once repaired to the place designated, and found Goldman in a room on the top floor, alone. After this nothing positive can as yet be found out; but it is evident that Goldman handed Jereslov a pistol, and warned the latter to prepare himself for a combat. Goldman was shot twice, and was killed on the spot, while Jereslov received one bullet over the right temple, and died shortly after his arrival at the hospital. Jereslov was much respected by all acquainted with him, but it was difficult to ascertain much about Goldman. He seemed to have been a very quiet, uncommunicative man, for the people with whom he lived did not know even where his place of business was. He is believed to have left a wife and one child, living in Germany.

The Wrongs of the Red Man.

The long series of wrongs heaped upon the aborigines of America ever since the discovery and settlement of this country has nothing more heartless or pathetic than the story of the Temecula Indians of California. We are accustomed to speak of the cruel

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

SALEMON JOHN. : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Nov. 24, 1875.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

We cannot notice anonymous communication as we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the South, and particularly information relative to the crops, solicited.

Always give the name of your Postoffice and State, in writing to us your letter.

THE INJUNCTION CASE.

The application for an injunction restraining the Commissioners of Pasquotank county from collecting a part of the taxes levied by them was heard before Judge EURE, at Chambers, on the 19th inst. The plaintiffs were represented by Col. MARTIN and J. P. WHEDBEE, and the Commissioners by Judge ALBERTSON, and Messrs. C. W. GRANDY and W. F. POOL. The Commissioners had levied a tax of one dollar on the one hundred dollar valuation of property and claimed the right to do so under the Constitution and a special Act of the General Assembly passed in April, 1869, which was published in full in our last issue. The plaintiffs denied their right either under the Constitution or the Act and contended they could only levy 26 2-3 cts. on the $100 valuation, that being the difference between the State tax and 66 2-3 cts, which they claimed was the limit fixed by law upon taxation. His Honor decided that the whole tax on property under the Constitution could not exceed two-thirds of one per cent. or 66 2-3 cts. on the one hundred dollars valuation, and as the State had levied 40 cents of this amount the counties could only levy 26 2-3 cts. He also held that the Act passed in 1869 did not confer authority to double the State tax as defendants claimed, but only to levy $20,000 and that sum being exhausted by the excess over 66 2-3 cts. in previous years the Act could operate no longer. The injunction was therefore granted as to the excess of taxes over 26 2-3 cts. and 6 cts. levied to pay debts contracted prior to the adoption of the Constitution. From this decision the defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, where the case will be reviewed at January Term.

It will be seen that the questions presented in the case are purely questions of law, and their decision depends upon the construction of the Constitution and the special Act of the Legislature. The present Board of Commissioners followed the lead of former Boards in doubling the State tax and were advised by eminent counsel of their right to do so, and also to levy 24 cents on the $100 valuation for the support of the poor, under the Act referred to.

In many cases of the items prescribed by law, they had two reasons for it, whose force will hardly be questioned except by the poisoned tongue of malice or the jaundiced eyes of prejudice. First, the example of their predecessors quietly approved by the people, and sanctioned by the opinion of some of the ablest lawyers in the State and as many think by the Supreme Court itself in the case of Simmons vs. Wilson, N. C. R.; and second, the fact that if they had kept within such a limit the effect would have been to break up the County government entirely, cheat the jurors out of their pay, permit crime to go unpunished, and starve the poor; it being admitted in the Finance Report signed by two of the plaintiffs themselves that the ligitimate expenses of the county are *more than double* the amount, which under their construction of the law the county is permitted to collect.

The Commissioners may take pleasure in pointing out these reasons to all unprejudiced, honest and reasonable men, as evidence that they have acted in good faith with an honest desire to benefit the county by relieving it of debt and to run the government as economically as the depreciated condition of county orders will permit. To the prejudiced, the dishonest and unreasonable they simply say, that, if to follow an example honored by six years of popular approval, sanctioned by high legal authority and as many believe by the highest Judicial tribunal in the State; if to provide against the disruption of the county government and the supervention of anarchy be a crime, "then make the most of it."

HON. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.

President GRANT is not very apt to make mistakes. He is a good judge of men and of character. When he called Ex-Senator CHANDLER, of Michigan, into his Cabinet, he knew what he was about. He knew the man. He knew that he had capacity, that he had pluck and energy and that he was thoroughly honest. He knew that he could be depended upon not only to faithfully perform the responsible duties devolving upon the Secretary of the Interior but that he would ferret out, expose and punish all delinquency and rascality if any there was in the bureaus of that Department. And honest old ZACH. CHANDLER is the man to do it.

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER has been in public life a long while and he has always maintained a reputation for the strictest honesty and fair dealing. He has been the sworn enemy of all official corruption. As a political manager and organizer he has no superior in the country. In a remarkable degree he has the comprehensive executive ability to control and supervise, which the varied details of the Interior Department very much needs. And it was with a full knowledge of his business characteristics that the President tendered him the position. That he will vindicate the wisdom of the selection the country may rest assured.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

The December issue closes the sixteenth volume of this excellent Magazine. The number before us opens with a handsomely illustrated article on "Up the Thames," the second of a series on this interesting river, by Edward C. Bruce. The principal places that are described in this part are, Richmond and its surroundings, Twickenham, and Wimbledon Common. "Sahara" is the suggestive title of another illustrated article, which at the present time is of peculiar interest, from the fact that the different projects now on foot for facilitating communication across the Great Desert render this description of the oases and sandy wastes, and of the people that inhabit them, very seasonable. Frances Anne Kemble adds greatly to the interest of this number by her "Notes on the Characters of Queen Katharine and Cardinal Wolsey in Shakespeare's Henry VIII.," the scenes of which the writer has so often illustrated by the magic of her voice and genius. "The Comrades" is concluded in this number. Sarah Winter Kellogg, the writer of this touching story, which is based on real incidents in the life of a distinguished living scientist, has added many admirers by this, her latest effort. "Carmela" is an exquisite poem by Emma Lazarus. "Betrayal" is also a fine speciment of an American poem by Sidney Lanier, to whom we are indebted for several very fine productions. "Medical Education in the United States," by H. C. Wood, Jr., M. D., is an able article on a subjeat of deepest importance to the whole community. The author contrasts the method of medical education, enforced and regulated by law in most civilized countries, with the almost total neglect of all precautions, and the generally low standing of the profession in America, and proposes feasible remedies. "Risks" is a charming and ingenious story by G. P. Lathrop. The next to call our attention is a short but interesting paper by Sarah B. Wister, entitled "Ballads and Bards of the Ukraine." "The Atonement of Leam Dundas," the serial of this Magazine, increases in interest. "A Night of Adventures," by Fritzedward Hall, is a very interesting descriptive article on travel in India, the writer having passed some years in that country in an official capacity. In this number are several other articles and stories, our space allowing only mention of two of them, "Miss Willard's Two Rings," by Sherwood Bonner, and Miss Lucy H. Hooper's "Housekeeping in Paris, the former a very striking story, the latter, as the title suggests, another of those pleasant gossipy articles from the pen of that graceful American correspondent, Mrs. Hooper. "Our Monthly Gossip" contains a variety of short articles of interest, while the "Literature of the Day" embraces the usual reviews of new books. The January number will begin the new volume of this Magazine, which we commend to our readers as one of the most attractive published.

The Atlantic Monthly for December brings the year to a close in such a way as to satisfy the exacting taste of its public, while piquing the appetite of readers for more of the same sort of writing. Mr. Howell's humorous and polished novel, "Private Theatricals," gets fairly into the midst of its business in this number, while Henry James Jr.'s "Roderick Hudson" closes with what will prove a surprise to every one. There is a highly picturesque and vivid description of Colorado scenery by H. H., called "A Symphony in Yellow and Red;" a very valuable closing chapter from Mr. Sauborn's history of John Brown's Virginia Campaign; and another lively installment of Mrs. Kemble's autobiography. Charles Francis Adams Jr. gives the history of some famous railroad accidents in England and America, and Professor, H. H. Boyesen contributes to our knowledge of the German Romantic School in an essay on "Novalis and the Blue Blower" These substantial contributions are varied by a very amusing short story, "Kirby's Coals of Fire," from Miss Louise Stockton's pen, and the number is well provided with poetry by C. P. Cranch, John Boyle O'Reilly, Edgar Fawcett, J. J. Piatt, and others. The departments of Literature and Art are unusually diverse and bright, and the musical critic gives some strong praise to Dr. Hans von Bulow.

This monthly continues to present the work of the best writers in the country, in every department; and the publishers offer, as a little holiday surprise, to send *The Atlantic* for a year and a new life-size portrait of the poet Longfellow, to any one who will remit $5.00 directly to them. The potrait can be had only by subscribers.

THE SUNNY SOUTH:—This is the name of a new candidate for popular favor. It is a large and handsomely illustrated literary paper, published weekly at Atlanta, Ga., by J. N. SEALS at $3.00 a year. It is entirely filled with original matter from the pens of the most popular writers. Among the new stories soon to be commenced are the following: Rilla Roscoe, or North and South. Fighting Against Fate; or Alone in the World. Edith Hawthorne; or The Temptation of a Factory Girl. Written in Blood; or The Midnight Pledge; a story of the last Napoleon's Reign.

The immediate and practical lesson of the campaign of 1875 is this: that for the contest of of 1876, on whose threshhold we now stand, political leadership must be committed to men of positive, earnest convictions and pure political record. The honest voter is neither a noisy rioter nor a reckless gamester. He approaches the polls with an earnestness bordering on solemnity, and he expects to see in his leaders some evidence of profound conviction, of faith in a cause, of individual honesty of belief and of purpose.

Is *Our Living and Our Dead* still published? Have not seen it for two months. Don't cut us off brother POOL.

SECRETARY BRISTOW.

We have had frequent occasion to allude to the present incumbent at the head of the Treasury as the right man in the right place. He is incorruptible and he has the courage to fearlessly perform his duty. Up to his entrance upon the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury the Whiskey Ring which had its origin about the time of the commencement of President JOHNSON'S administration, had grown to be a power and was thought to be invincible. Mr. BRISTOW, being satisfied that this Ring was defrauding the government, made up his mind to break it up. The arrests, the convictions and the sentences at St. Louis, Chicago and elsewhere is telling the story of his victory. This determination and persistence of Mr. BRISTOW will save millions of dollars to the nation's revenue.

Our cotemporary of the Windsor *Times* has varied moods. Sometimes he is facetious; again satirical. His later mood assumes the form of sober inquiry. Hear him:

How many of us are leading the life which becomes an honest man and useful citizen?

Are we standing square up for education, sobricty and industry?

Are school houses as plentiful as bastards?

Are marriages as fashionable as mistresses?

Do we pay as much for gospel as for gin?

What has become of the State *Agricultural Journal*? We have not received a copy for four weeks. If still living, please remember us.

[For the "North Carolinian."]

From South Mills

South Mills, N. C., }
Nov. 16th, 1875. }

Mr. EDITOR:

Our little town is just now lively with the bustle of harvesting and the opening of the fall trade. The crops in our community are good—the corn crop unusually so; and farmers have reason to be thankful, notwithstanding the incessant whine of "hard times."

The trade of the merchants has opened tolerably fair, though a little late, and the merchants are stirring early and late to catch "that worm."

We are looking hopefully upon a new enterprise springing up in our midst—the manufacture of shucks for mattresses, &c. Messrs. Mathews & Buss formerly of New York, are having an engine and shuck-machine put up in one of their large shuck houses, and we hope soon to see them doing a flourishing business "tearing up things," i. e. shucks.

Though we profess to be a law-abiding people, yet our magistrate's courts are in frequent session and Judge Cherry and associate Sawyer manage to do "a little something in their line" every few days, upon which occasion the court room looks lively—sometimes dark—the Judge and counsellors look dignified and at the wind up somebody has his eyes opened.

Hunting for coons and other "varmints" has been the rage among the young men and some of the old ones of our town lately, though they seldom go far enough or stop long enough to "worry down" more than half a pint apiece, but they always fetch in a "ringtail" or two.

Runaway marriage matches from Virginia frequently make their appearance excitement. On last Thursday morning Justice Cherry was aroused at an early hour to unite in the bonds of wedlock Mr. —— Staples and Miss —— Ellis, both of Pourtsmouth, Va. Mr. C. placed himself at their service with his usual promptness and they were soon made man and wife, when, after a short time for rest and refreshments, they went on their way rejoicing to meet a "stern parient," or somebody else, from whom they had so precipitately fled but a few hours before.

Many improvements in the way of building and repairing are going on in town, and there is every evidence that our population and business are increasing. There are now upwards of two hundred inhabitants within the immediate limits of the town, and nearly all the business of the upper part, both of this county and Pasquotank is carried on through this place. A few things we need to give us more life are, a coachmaker, a tailor, a shoemaker, a brass band and a plenty of money.

QUILP.

The Verdict.

A jury is supposed to represent fairly the general intelligence of the community from which it is taken. The guilt or innocence of a party, the value or worthlessness of an article is established by its verdict. A verdict has recently been rendered by a jury composed of the best men taken from every country on the globe; the evidence was clear and impartial, and thousands of witnesses gave their testimony. The trial was a long one, occupying ten years, and the jury have at last brought in a verdict which was, "That Dr. Tutt's Pills possess greater power over disease than any medicine invented since the foundation of the world." It is pronounced by all a righteous verdict.

23-2t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D R. S. ACHESON, Physican and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES.

An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines. The old style thrown aside when these are known. Thousands now in use. $.500 to $2,000 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of the machines buys one. Say what paper you read this in, and address, W. F. & JOHN BARNES, Rockford, Winnebago Co., Illinois. 23-1yr.

Box 2,044.

JNO. W. GORDON. COL. J.McL. TURNER

GORDEN & TURNER,

General Insurance Agents,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Representing first class Home and Foreign Companies—Fire, Life and Marine | with assets aggregating Fifty Million Dollars. Dwellings insured for one to five years—Cotton Gins for one to twelve months. All losses promptly adjusted and paid from this office. Parties desiring insurance, upon application to us, will be furnished necessary blanks for obtaining a policy without delay. Agents wanted in all unoccupied territory for the following Companies; Penn of Phila.; Home of Columbus, O.; Amazon of Cincinnatti; Mobile Underwriters, of Mobile; and the Metropolitan Life, of N. Y., the most progressive and popular Life Insurance Company in the world.

Address, GORDON & TURNER,
General Insurance Agents,
Box 509, Wilmington, N. C.

22 3m.

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IF you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, N. C.

2-1yr.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

Haper's Magazine

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind.—*Boston Globe.*

The character with which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. The Magazine has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Some of the most popular of modern novels have first appeared as serials in this Magazine. In all respects, it is an excellent periodical, and fully deserves its great success.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....$4 00

$4 00 includes prepayment of U.S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $4 00 or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00: postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine Weekly or Bazar, will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 51 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

A Complete Analytical Index to the first Fifty Volumes of Harper's Magazine has just been published, rendering available for reference the vast and varied wealth of information which constitutes this periodical a perfect illustrated literary cyclopedia. 8vo, Cloth, $3 00; Half Calf, $5 25. Sent postage prepaid.

A series of papers under the title of "The First Century of the Republic," contributed by the most eminent American publicists, is now being published in Harper's Magazine. This series of over twenty papers gives a comprehensive review of Progress during the century now closing, in every department of our national life.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

Harper's Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the Weekly is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The Weekly maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville*

Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroborative arguments of no small force.—*N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.*

Its papers upon existent questions and its inimitable cartoons help to mould the sentiments of the country.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

Harper's Weekly stands at the head of illustrated journals in the United States, in circulation, editorial ability, and pictorial illustration.—*Ladies' Repository*, Cincinnati

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S WEEKLY one year.....$4 00

$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $4 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00: postage free.

An extra copy of either the Magazine Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy; postage free.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Eight Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Prominent attention will be given in Harper's Weekly to the illustrations of the Centennial International Exposition.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothe

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"A Repository of Fashion Pleasure and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Bazar is edited with a combination of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—Boston Traveller.

The Bazar commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to paterfamilias by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing gowns. But the reading-matter of the Bazar is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—N. Y. Evening Post.

In its way there is nothing like it. Fresh and trustworthy as a fashion guide, its stories and essays, its poetry and squibs, are all invigorating to the mind.—Chicago Evening Journal.

TERMS:

Postage free to all Subscribers in the United States.

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year.....$4 00

$4 00 includes prepayment of U. S. postage by the publishers.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00: postage free.

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy: postage free.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Eight Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

Prominent attention will be given in Harper's Bazar to such illustrations of the Centennial International Exposition as may be peculiarly appropriate to its columns.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. H. GRANT— J. N. HINTON.

GRANT & HINTON,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

Grocers,

and dealers in

HAY, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE

No. 6 South Water Street,

Wilmington, N C

Special attention given to the sale of corn Liberal advance on consignments. Refer to Hon. GEO. W. BROOKS, GEO. D. POOL Esq., J. B. GRANGER, President Bank of New Hanover.

23-4t.

1776. A National Family Paper. 1876.

The Great Family Paper of America, the only paper exposing every swindler, quack and humbug, and saving millions to the public, is now ready for the Centennial campaign, and 100,000 more delighted subscribers

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER Is a eight page 40 column paper, Ledger size, overflowing with charming Stories, Tales, Sketches, Poetry Wit, Humor and Fun. It gives all new Receipts, Rights Secrets, Arts, &c., &c.; has a Children's Department, a Medical Department, Puzzler's Corner, etc., etc., and is a Perfect Family Paper.

Humbugs. Its speciality is to expose Frauds, Quacks, Swindler, and Cheats. Every number has five columns of truth ful, reliable statements. No sawdust, lottery, gift, book or "treat and call" game can ever "catch" you if you read this great paper. It exposes all swindlers without fear or favor, and gives a list of over 1000, with names and "games."

IT COSTS only 75 cents a year and is sent the paper for every week for a full year. It is just not politics, nor yet a religious paper. It is not political, nor yet a religious paper. It is just started in 1876, and is read by 100,000 people. You want it to read. Why not now?

Elegant Chromos. We have imported 12 chromos (no 4 alike) each worth $1 and finely mounted and we offer any four of these gems and BANNER a whole year, all for only $1.00. To see a genuine Chromo, send for any 10 cent. Chromo, only $1.00. 5 other sets sent for 15 cents. Specimens (10,000 worth) SENT FREE TO ALL. Send for 1 now. Cash or postage stamps may be sent at our risk. Address

SEE, 23 Park Row, New York City. A great paper for a great year. Will you subscribe? Specimens (10,000 worth) SENT FREE TO ALL. Send for 1 now. Cash or postage stamps may be sent at our risk. Address

BANNER PUBLISHING CO.,

Hinsdale, New Hampshire.

Great Inducements.

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGGETS

RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,

QUILTS, BED AND

TABLE SPREADS,

TABLE LINENS &C.

LACE CURTAINS AND

SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTREIMER;

23-3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

SAFES

MARVIN'S SAFE THE BEST.

SCALES

STANDARD

Fire and Burglar

SAFES.

Counter, Platform, Wagon & Track

SCALES.

Send for Price-List. Agents Wanted.

Marvin's Safe Co.,

265 Broadway, New York,

721 Chestnut St., Phila.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 10, 1875.

WHEREAS, THE PEOPLE OF North Carolina have been abundantly blessed with the favor and protection of Divine Providence, which has crowned the past year with plenty and general prosperity, preserved to us the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, exempted us from the ravages of war, pestilence, famine, and other calamities which have scourged other peoples and States, permitting no evils to befall us but such as are incident to the common lot of man:

Now, therefore, as it becomes us, a christian people, to render thanks to Almighty God for these and numberless other blessings showered upon us in His great mercy, I CURTIS H. BROGDEN, Governor of North Carolina, in obedience to law and in conformity with an honored precedent, do appoint and set apart

Thursday, November 25th 1875,

as a day of public Thanksgiving throughout the State.

And I do earnestly invite the clergy of every denomination to open their respective houses of worship, and the people to abstain on that day from all pursuits inconsistent with the sacred duties of the occasion, and with devout hearts to assemble in their respective sanctuaries and offer the prayer of thanksgiving, and unite in the songs of praise to Him who has given us peace and plenty, and vouchsafed all the privileges and blessings we enjoy. Let gratitude inspire our hearts and enlarge our benevolence. And remembering the poor and unfortunate among us, let us add to our devotions deeds of charity and works of love. And I especially recommend on that day of thanksgiving and rejoicing, that donations be solicited in all places of public worship in this State for the benefit of the needy children of the Orphan Asylums at Oxford and Mars Hill.

With gratitude for the mercies of the past let us seek wisdom from above to guide us in the future, that our feet may be kept in the paths of rectitude, and that our days may be a blessing to ourselves and those with whom we associate.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on this the 10th day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the one hundredth year of American Independence.

C. H. BROGDEN.

By the Governor:

J. B. NEATHERY,
Private Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Evangelical, Non-Sectarian, Independent!

The Christian at Work.

T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Editor.

The Best Religious Paper published.

Mr. Talmage's Sermon each week.

Full reports of Mr. Moody's Work.

A NEW SERIAL STORY,

By Rev. W. M. BAKER.

One of the most popular of American story

TWO NEW PREMIUMS!

"AN AMERICAN FARMYARD."

After Joseph John, executed in twenty-nine printings and heretofore sold for $15, also an

EXQUISITE FLORAL GROUP,

Painted expressly for this paper by Mrs. Whitney, and chromoed by L. Prang & Co. Boston.

☞ These are genuine art works, and the best and most expensive picture premiums ever offered.

Most Liberal Terms to Agents, and Exclusive Territory.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS:

Without premium postage prepaid.....$3.00
With either premium, unmounted, postage prepaid.....3.23
With either premium, mounted, by express at subscriber's expense.....4.00

☞ For full particulars as to commissions and canvass address

B. R. CORWIN, Publisher,
Box 5105, New York.

PAMLICO.

Insurance & Banking

Company.

OF TARBORO, N. C.

OFFICERS:

HON. GEO. HOWARD, President.
CAPT. JNO. S. DANCY, Vice-Pres't.
J. B. CHESHIRE, Jr., Sect. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. George Howard, Kemp P. Battle,
Wm. S. Battle, Jessee H. Powell,
Capt. T. H. Gatlin, Capt. J. S. Dancy,
Mathew Waddell, Elias Carr,
J. J. Battle, Jos. B. Coffield,
Wm. Pippin, O. C. Farrar,
John L. Bridgers Jr., John Norfleet,
Fred. Philips.

THIS COMPANY INSURES

Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Farm Property.

and all classes of insurable property.

Against Loss or Damage by Fire! at moderate rates.

☞ All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

ORREN WILLIAMS,
Supervisor of Agencies.

GEO. M. SCOTT, Agent,
21-3m. Elizabeth City, N. C.

FOUNTAIN HEAD

for

BARGAINS.

NEW

FALL

AND

WINTER

GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

AND

IN THE LATEST

STYLES.

BRODRICK & SMITH.

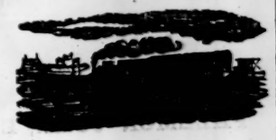
3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great Inducements this fall and invite your careful examination of their STOCK.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arrival of New Goods



Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
POINGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Biss,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS AND SCARFS
Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods in great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills
and 1-2 Bleached Goods,
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

SHOES:

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

New Hardware Store

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

WOOD'S BUILDING,

on Road Street, where will be found a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

I will put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

B. C. BROTHERS.

-tf.

The best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY

OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.
Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

☞ Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co. of Baltimore, }
December 23rd, 1874. }

Messrs C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours truly
A REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.

Ask your storekeeper for it
Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON,
113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto.

11-6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where and in easy and cheap transportation of products to market, in pleasantness of climate, in the excellability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them a large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making this town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement in putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern country.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has four buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 180 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from church and school house, has good dwelling and necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 400 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land, mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

Three farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL,
Agent.

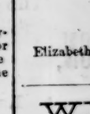
Elizbet City, N. C.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.



HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

Elizabeth City

Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING

SIDING,

DOORS,

SASH

WINDOW FRAMES,

BLINDS

BRACKETS,

MOULDINGS,

AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL WOOD WORK OF ALL KINDS.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

☞ Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address,

D. S. KRAMER

Elizabeth City, N. C

WILLARD'S

HOTEL

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor
on, 41-tf.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY NOV. 24th, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North have a pleasant passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every day, and arrive in Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City train.

Telegraphic and Personal.

Cotton sold at New York 114. Cotton in Liverpool 7⅝.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, Vice President of the United States, died at Washington on Monday morning the 22nd inst. He had been prostrated with sickness for some days, but was thought to be recovering. A more extended notice next week.

Our Boston correspondent informs us that Mackerel fishing is a failure this season. The receipts from New England for Herring cannot be large to meet the demand—the shore catch of herring small this fall. Hence prices are high.

The President and Governor have appointed Thursday the 25th (to-morrow) a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer. The Mayor has issued a proclamation requesting the citizens of Elizabeth City to observe it in a proper manner.

The arguments made by the counsel on both sides in the injunction case before Judge Brooks at this place, on last week, were a credit to our bar, especially was the legal and constitutional argument of WALTER F. POOL, Esq., on behalf of the county, an able and brilliant effort. His points were clear, his arguments, from the premises, were entirely unanswerable. He was clear in statement, logical in reasoning and happy in the use of language. He confined himself principally to the constitutional phases of the case and made, we think, the strongest argument we ever listened to.

The man roundly abused by all is likely to have few enemies the more evil the character and thoughtful the community that there is in him. Every man of earnest convictions and positive character has enemies. Old fogies don't like him because he does more than they can, and envy him because he defies their power and frustrates their schemes. Open manifestations of dislike and secret abuse combined will not drive him from duty. What we do to-day will not affect the present alone, but its influence will extend to coming years. Hence we feel that the public man should be exceedingly careful not to be governed in his official acts alone by the probable verdict of the ephemeral present, but to well consider the effects in the future.

A healthy social life demands recreation and amusement. The young people will have it, and have it regularly. It becomes a high duty to open the way that it can be had satisfactorily, with prudence and without danger to the public morals. As we have no public parks, no entertainment, the weekly "Sociables" have been inaugurated by the young men and young women, including all others who desire to attend, and meet in each others houses once a week where innocent amusement can be united with social enjoyment. These "Sociables" are becoming one of the institutions of Elizabeth City and are not only opening a channel through which the overflowing vitality of youth may find vent, but they are enjoyed by many who have not for many years known young people.

It is amazing to learn of the wrong notions many well meaning people have about state and county taxation. Many think the license and sales on liquors, and fines and fees to the State, the other half to the county. Because the Sheriff's report only returned $267.21 for liquor licenses and sales some people have been made to believe that the somebody pocketed the other $2,000. If they would investigate they would find that he paid it in to the State Treasury. For that which goes to the State he is not required to report to the county. There are alike erroneous ideas in regard to the poll tax. Because 1,127 polls appear on the tax list some people are credulous enough to suppose that that poll tax will be collected. They forget that there are many erroneous entries which have to be corrected, that the insolvents reach near 300, that receipts from poll tax have not ranged over sixteen or seventeen hundred dollars a year. And the larger portion of this goes to the School fund.

The Commissioners of Pasquotank county are restrained from collecting more than 25 2 3 cents on the hundred dollars valuation for county purposes. This will raise about $6000. The poll taxes and the amount collected on polls that belong to the county proper will reach about $850, more or less, leaving about $5150. Deduct the commissions allowed by law to the Sheriff and Treasurer and there will be left about $5000. For the past three or four years it has cost, on an average, $6000 to pay the expenses of the county and support the poor. The present year the Commissioners had planned to reduce the cost down to about $6000. If they have not been interfered with they will have accomplished this and at the end of the fiscal year have reduced the debt of the county at least one half. If the Supreme Court sustains the injunction the debt of the county must be increased at least $3000. And as this debt must be paid we would like to know in what way the tax payers are going to be benefited by the "injunction." It only increases their burthens.

—No good Republican will carry his personal quarrels and animosities into the party. We have had a warfare made on us—causeless, unwarrantable, vindictive—but we have not asked the party or our party friends to entangle themselves in the contest. We fight our own battles. But when men in position carry their resentments so far as to involve others and to injure the party organization it is another matter. It then becomes an imperative duty to act and to do it promptly. Sometimes this is unpleasant, and instances occur where personal feelings and considerations must yield to the general good. Individuals are nothing. The success of the party is everything. And this is the view to take in every case of difficulty or trouble. It is the principle we propose acting on, and we ask that every true Republican be actuated by the same spirit. This is our answer to several letters recently received from different parts of the district.

Local Briefs.

The recklessness of excitement was illustrated the other day when a boy rushed into a Confectionary store and asked for ten cents worth of "dum gops."—"Thou art so near and yet so far" she remarked as she priced a $200 set.—The next "Sociable" will be held at the residence of Mr. KERNAN this evening. All who are fond of innocent recreation and social amusement are invited to go.—The Secretary failed to hand us a synopsis of the proceedings of the colored Conference held here last week.—Plenty of water in the canal now and the boats are in better time.—The lawyers returned from Dare Court on Thursday evening. Judge HERR, Judge ALBERTSON, ex-Solicitor BAGLEY and T. G. SKINNER Esq., passed through this way.—Because of his many engagements our popular townsman Maj. W. A. HARNEY has declined the appointment on the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society. We advised him differently because we desired to have this county represented by a live and genial member.—There is nothing new to report about the railroad.—Blue Fish were never more abundant, and the price is within the reach of all. Even an editor can afford to indulge.—The Minstrels will give one of their best entertainments on Wednesday and Thursday evening of next week for the benefit of the Boat Club.—Our town is quiet and peaceable. But two cases before the Mayor the past week.—An occasional letter from our South Mills correspondent will be acceptable.—Rev. C. T. Stinson will preach at Baptist Church Sunday night.

Local Port-Folio.

How to turn people's heads—go into church late and with creaky boots. Needed to do business—dollars and sense. A difficult thing—to tell how much a fish will weigh by looking at the scales. Must have spoken through his nose—the man who swore that his mouth never uttered a lie. Autumn leaves—on the 30th inst. A matter of taste—quinine. Always in order—subscriptions at this office.

Business Locals.

Brodericks & Smith will not open their store on "Thanksgiving Day."

The best of Butter and cheese at Fowlers.

A new lot of calicoes, latest styles at Brodericks & Smith's.

Fowlers store will be closed to-morrow (Thanksgiving).

An interesting feature in the next edition of Brodericks & Smith's "Illustrated Bulletin" will be a list of delinquent debtors with the amount of each account. Those wishing to avoid notoriety had better call and settle.

New lot of calicoes at Fowler's.

New at Brodericks & Smith's carpets, oil clothes, Stoves, Butter, cheese, Buckwheat flour, apples, Irish potatoes, Mince meat, etc., etc.

Brown and bleach cottons "awful cheap" at Fowler's.

Prompt Settlement.

From the Charlotte *Observer* we note that the loss on the new buildings of Messrs Dowd & Sims, in that city by fire on the 21st inst. was paid on the 22d. The insurance was effected on the 15th, only two days before the fire, and was in the Penn of Philadelphia, of which Messrs. Gordon & Turner, of Wilmington, are General Agents for North Carolina. Such prompt adjustment of claims reflects credit on both the company and its agents, and we heartily recommend both to those desiring insurance.

We call special attention of Shippers of Fish and game to the card of I. A. Lee & Co. Philadelphia, Pa.

See the card of Grant & Hinton, Commission Merchants of Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

H. C. GODFREY, at the old stand on East side of Road St., near Canal Bridge has just returned from the North with a large stock of Goods and the prices will be found to be lower than elsewhere in the city. His stock consists of Plows, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Collars, Hames, Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, Horse Blankets, and Bridle Bits, Nails, Spokes, Hubs, Rimbs, Iron, Cart Boxes Harness Leather, White Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Moroco Skins, Tapings, Wax, Thread, Axes, Hinges, Tongs, Hollow Ware, Frying Pans, Bolts, Briar Blades, Plow Lines, Enamel Cloth, Enamel Leather, Patent Dash Leather, Buggy Shafts, Sulky Shafts. Harness made to order. 23-2t.

Neighboring Counties.

—Noah Burfoot has been appointed United States Guager of the Roanoke River at Plymouth.

—Wm. Brinkley, of Chowan, was killed on the 13th by the accidental discharge of a pistol on putting it into his pocket. The ball passed through his abdomen.

—Trade is lively at Woodville Perquimans county.

—Charles B. States, of Norfolk, while overseeing some hands near Armstrong's Mill in Chowan county, was killed on Friday last. He was directing some laborers how to dislodge a large tree, when it suddenly gave way, coming to the ground with immense force, and in so doing a large limb was broken off and hurled through the air a distance of over fifty feet, striking the unfortunate man upon the head, crushing it in a most shocking manner.

—John Holley committed a burglary in Tyrell county. The case was removed to Dare and tried last week. He was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 31st of December.

—There is a colored woman at Hatteras 127 years. It is proposed to take her to the Centennial.

—Wild fowl and game are abundant in Currituck.

—The people of Camden are again agitating the railroad subscription Camden ought and we believe will do her part.

A colored woman of Lairtonville, Ga., lately died at the advanced age of one hundred and twelve years. She was supposed to have been the oldest person in that State. She was born on Roanoke Island, and was twelve years old when the war of 1776 commenced, and was familiar with many of the circumstances surrounding that war. Thirty years ago she was so blind as to require one to lead her, but her sight returned, and she even at her death knew all who visited her, and talked as rationally to the last as she ever did.

MARRIAGES.

LIPPINCOTT—RUSSELL.—At the residence of the brides father in Lumber City, Pa., on the 17th inst, by Friend's Ceremony, D. C. LIPPINCOTT, Teller of the Alb emarle Bank at this place, and ADDIE RUSSEL, daughter of John Russel Esq.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Vegetine.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD, RENOVATES AND INVIGORATES THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

Its medical properties are

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

Vegetine is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected barks, roots and herbs, and is strongly concentrated, so that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Tumors, Cancers, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ring Worm, Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from Intemperance and all the diseases and General Debility, Vegetine is directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General prostration of the Nervous system, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the Vegetine. It purifies the Blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by Vegetine have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we have known to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, Vegetine is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable Blood Purifier yet placed before the public.

Prepared By

H. R. STEAVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

What is Vegetine? It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is cleansing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous. It gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers; for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proved by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try one Vegetine. Give it fair trial for your troubles; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

Vegetine, for the complaints for which it is recommended, is having a larger sale throughout the United States than any other one medicine. Why? Vegetine will cure those Complaints.

REPORT FROM A PRACTICAL CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1874.

DEAR SIR—This is to certify that I have sold at retail, 154 1-2 dozen (18 2 bottles) of your Vegetine, since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some of my customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am personally cognizant of several cases of scrofulous Tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity.

Very respectfully yours,
AI GILMAN,
468 Broadway.

Tōll. R. Stevens, Esq.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT VEGETINE FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST.

The great benefit I have received from the use of Vegetine induces me to give my testimony in its favor. I believe it to be not only of great value for restoring the health, but a preventive of diseases peculiar to the spring and summer seasons.

I would not be without it for ten times its cost.
EDWARD TILDEN,
Attorney and General Agent for Massachusetts of the Continental Life Assurance Company, No. 49 Sears Building Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT,S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

SEWERS, READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test It will give much better light, will not burst

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degree fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens, &c. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

GOOD NEWS!

THE RAILROAD expected to run on Zimmerman's Wharf-where the continual rush is for the best Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, English Syrup, Lime, Teas, Soaps and all kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn; all kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, &c, at *Lowest Cash Prices*. All can be convinced by calling at

ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf.

SAVES FUEL! SAVES LABOR!

THE

NATIONAL STEEL TUBE CLEANER.

(Patented July 28th, 1874.)

Carbon is one of the worst conductors of heat known, a deposit of 1-32 of an inch on the tubes causing a **loss of 15 per cent. of fuel.**

This Tube Cleaner is made of spring steel. Each segment is of itself a spring, and distends in a perfect circle so as to press against the inside of the tube, removing all the carbon and scale without the slightest injury to the tube.

Guaranteed to clean better, last longer, and work easier than any in the market. Adopted and in use by the U. S. Navy. For sale by dealers. Send for circular.

THE CHALMERS SPENCE CO.,
Agents for the United States,
Foot of East 20th Street, New York.
NOTE.—Sample can be seen at the office of this paper.

DEVOE'S

brilliant

OIL,

SAFEST AND BEST.

DEVOE'S

brilliant

OIL,

The Finest Illuminator in the World.

The Devoe Manufac'g Co.,
PROPRIETORS,
No. 80 Bever St.,
NEW YORK.
20-6 months.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,
RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.
tf C. S. BROWN, Prop'r

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.
48-1yr.

KINKEL'S We would call the attention of Teachers and Amateurs to Kinkel's New Method for the Reed Organ and Melodeon, as being the best work of its kind. This work is pronounced superior to all others of its class by Teachers who have examined it. It contains

NEW METHO

a clear and simple course of instruction whereby *any one* may easily acquire the mastery of this favorite Instrument, with a few months' study. It will always be a favorite work with the Teacher, on account of its clearness and systematic progression; more of an amusement than a study for the Pupil, and will prove a mine of wealth to the Amateur, on account of the many choice Melodies, Songs, etc., that Mr. Kinkel has selected and arranged expressly for this work. Kinkel's New Method will be

FOR THE REED ORGAN.

mailed, post-paid, on receipt of $2.50
Address, J. L. PETERS,
848 Broadway. New-York.

CHEAP MUSIC.

Peters' Household Melodies, Nos. 1 to 12. A Collection of Songs by Hays, Danks, etc. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 for $4.

Peters' Parlor Music, Nos. 1 to 12. A Collection of Easy Dance Music. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 Nos. for $4.

La Cremo de la Creme, Nos. 1 to 24. A Collection of Difficult Piano Music. Price, 50 cents per Number, or 12 Nos. for $4.

Send 50 cents for a Sample Copy of either of the above, and if you are not satisfied with your bargain, we will refund your money.
Address, J. L. PETERS,
842 Broadway New-York.

Book Agents

and Good Salesmen

Are "COINING MONEY" with the famous

BIDA DESIGNS,

The French Edition of which sells for $165, and the London Edition for $200. Our Popular Edition ($5,50), containing over One Hundred full-page quarto plates, is the cheapest and most elegant publication in America, and the BEST TO SELL. Critics vie with each other in praising it, and the masses buy it.

Agent in Charleston, S. C., reports 67 orders; one in Ninety Six, S. C., 106; one in Va., 247; another in Memphis, 200 orders, taken in three weeks.

Full Particulars Free. *Address*
J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,
20-4t. 27 Park Place, New York.

SODA WATER ON ICE.

THE Soda Fountain of Dr. J. N. BUTT'S is in "full blast" again, and it is the place to get the best, most delightful and surely the most healthful drink ever offered to man.

The water is made with great care, the best Bicarbonate of Soda being used to make the gas. Sparkling Soda Water "on ice" is surely a luxury, so bring your wives, your sisters and your "sweet-hearts," and you will be pleased.—No. 75 Road St. E. City N. C. May 10th 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will in two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.
Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

Information Wanted!

An insane white man, in a perishing condition, was found wandering in this County and has been placed in charge of the authorities until information of his identity and residence can be obtained. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet high, light complexion, blue eyes and fair features.

Any information that will lead to his restoration to his friends, or that will show where he belongs should be sent at once to the undersigned at Elizabeth City N. C.

P. JOHN,
Chairman Board of Commissioners of Pasquotank County, N. C. 22-4t

SUI GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED in tone, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR, AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be unrivaled. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than One Thousand (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. Dealers get LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere and other Cases of new designs.

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

FISHERIES 1876

WE are prepared to supply our North Carolina friends with good Nettings, Spooner's Whale Warps, Corks, &c., as usual, and beg that they will order early. All shall have the best market rate.

AMERICAN NET TWINE CO.
16-6t. Boston.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

THE JAS. LEFFEL
Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
7,000 NOW IN USE!
Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.
Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Shafting for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Dy Stuffs and other Press Screws, Pulleys, Hangers, a specialty. All kinds made. Clearing, Generating and Water Tanks. Send for Circulars.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine Ins'e Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina.
April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

MANHOOD HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just published, a new edition of Dr CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage etc., also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and *radically.*

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers.
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586.
18-3m.

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS,

WATCHMAKER

near Brother's Livery stables

TO

Cash Purchasers

Cash and Short Credit Buyers

Cash and Prompt Paying Customers

Cash and Seasonable Trade

Cash and Punctual Dealers

Cash and Short Profits

Cash and Quick Returns

Cash and Small Profits

Cash and Quick Sales

Cash and Large Sales

Cash and Small Stock

Cash and Fresh Goods

Cash and Low Prices

Cash and Square Dealing

Cash and Liberal Treatment

Cash and Polite Attention

Cash and Satisfaction Guaranteed

Cash and Everything to Please

Cash and Anything to Oblige

Cash and Everything to Suit

Cash and Everything to Sell

Cash and Everything to Buy

Cash and Everything to Trade

Cash and Everything to Exchange

Cash and Everything to Barter

Cash and Everything to Dispose of

Cash and Everything to Get Rid of

Cash and Everything to Make Room for

Cash and Everything to Make Money on

Cash and Everything to Lose Money on

Cash and Everything to Make Trade on

Cash and Everything to Make Sales on

Cash and Everything to Make Profits on

Cash and Everything to Make Losses on

Cash and Everything to Make Purchases on

Cash and Everything to Make Sales on

Cash and Everything to Make Trade

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

The Farmer's Garden.

The greatest objection on the part of farmers to a liberal garden patch probably is, the labor required for its proper cultivation. The labor could be very much lessened by such an arrangement of the garden plot and the garden crops that most of them might be cultivated by horse labor.

We will suppose that a farmer wishes to devote about half an acre to the kitchen garden, and that he determines to lay it out in circular form. The circle would be about ten rods in diameter and thirty-one rods in circumference. Should the exterior row be devoted half to grapes and half to blackberries, the former eight feet and the latter six feet apart, he could plant thirty-two grapes and forty two blackberries, which would afford, when in full bearing, quite a liberal supply for a family.

Eight feet inside of this a row of raspberries could be planted, about twenty-eight rods in length. At three feet apart 154 raspberries could be planted in a row, which could be divided between the red and black varieties, to suit the tastes of the family.

Six feet inside of this, a row about twenty-six rods long could be planted to currants and gooseberries. At four feet apart about 108 plants could be set in this row, or, if that would be more than the family would like of these species, raspberries or whortleberries could be substituted for part.

Four feet inside of this, a row of strawberries, over twenty-five rods, or 418 feet, could be planted. Set one foot apart, 418 plants could be set in the row. Four rows of strawberries, three feet apart, would contain about 1,600 plants, covering about one-ninth of an acre, which, properly cultivated, ought to yield eighty bushels of this delicious fruit.

After making this liberal allowance for the small fruits in the kitchen garden, there will be a circular space, fifty-four feet in diameter, 170 feet in circumference, left for vegetables. The outside row of this might be planted to asparagus, and the next to rhubarb, and the remainder planted to those annual vegetables, a small amount of which is relished in every family. — *American Rural Home.*

Farm Notes.

Kansas sows twenty-five per cent. more wheat this fall than in any other previous year.

We have said repeatedly that the best way of treating the cabbage worms is to leave it in the hands of its parasite.

A Michigan potato grower reports Eureka equal in quality to Early Rose and Snowflake a little better.

Buy of and sell to men whom you know personally, or who are engaged in regular, permanent business, whenever this can be done. Other things being equal, buy and sell in the market nearest home.

Bee keeping is characterized by an intelligent correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* as "a science," and he adds, very truthfully, that a person who would succeed in the business must not have only a fancy for it, to begin with, but experience.

The writer once lost a large jar of butter down a well where it remained for three years. On cleaning the well the butter was found to be perfectly good, except an inch on the top. Good butter will keep any length of time when completely excluded from the air, in a cool place.

Gather up the farm tools and carefully put them away for another year. Remember, there is much made in saving as there is in making. The tool that would wear out in a year or two if left exposed, when protected with shelter and other care, will last you to raise several additional crops.

Unwilling to share his ripening cherries with the birds, he paid a good round price for an admirably-formed cat, large as his, and almost as natural, of a beautiful tortoise shell color, with a "cute-looking" head and noble tail, and set him up conspicuously in the favorite tree—believing the representations of the dealer in iron cats, that he would frighten away all feathered depredators from the neighborhood. Fancy his feelings then, when, the very next morning, he saw a robin perched on that iron cat's back and looking leisurely about to see which cherry it had better go for first!

How Often Should Cows be Milked.

Regularity in the milking of cows is of as much importance as regularity in feeding them. In a state of nature, the cow is relieved of its milk a great many times a day. A calf allowed to remain with its mother will help itself seven or eight times a day. Under such circumstances the udder of the cow will remain small, and if allowed to retain the milk secreted during the twelve hours, feverish symptoms are likely to be produced. The practice of milking cows more than twice in twenty-four hours causes the capacity of the udder to be greatly increased, and probably helps in maintaining the lacteal secretion long after pregnancy has taken place. When, however, by an artificial system, the cow has been enabled to retain her milk without inconvenience for twelve hours or so, she ought to be milked regularly every day at the same hour. When the time for milking arrives, the udder usually becomes distended to its utmost capacity, and if the milk is not speedily removed, the animal suffers considerable pain. Cases of fever, the result of allowing animals to remain too long unmilked, are, indeed, by no means of unfrequent occurrence. It is especially necessary to attend to this point for some days after the animal has brought forth its young, for during that period very little irritation of the lacteal organs is likely to bring on that most fatal of all maladies, fever. If milking be too long delayed, nature will try to help the poor animal. An absorption of milk into the blood, will to some extent take place, and that which remains in the udder will become deteriorated. When neglect to milk a cow at the regular time is repeated several time, naturally the secretion of the fluid is permanently checked; and there are many cases where, by such neglect, an animal has become dry in less than a month.

The Wheat Weevil.

H. P. F., Wayne county, N. Y., sends to the *Times* a kernel of wheat containing an insect, which he discovered working its way out. He writes, "if worthy of notice, let us hear about it."

Reply.—This is the grain weevil which is so destructive in granaries, and wheat bins in mills. It is the larva of a small beetle known as *Calandria granaria*, of Linnæus. The beetle is a red insect, about one-eighth of an inch long, which subsists upon wheat. The female deposits her eggs upon the wheat, after it is housed. The young grubs, immediately after they are hatched, burrow into the grain and devour the heart. One grub only inhabits each grain. The hole by which the grub enters is very small, and it is only by the lightness of the grain that the damage can be easily perceived. In time the mature beetle is produced, and emerges from the grain. The remedy is to keep the windows of the mills or granaries covered with very fine wire gauze; to sweep out all loose grain from the bins every season; to scald the corners and cracks of the bins with boiling hot lye, and to allow no rubbish to accumulate in which the beetles may hide. Sometimes a barn or mill becomes so infested with weevils that grain cannot be stored in them without destruction.

A Good Soup.

According to the London *Agricultural Gazette*, a very good family soup is made from one and one-half pounds of lean beef, two pounds of potatoes sliced thin, one large carrot, one large onion, a few shalots, one turnip, one stick of celery, four quarts of water. Let it simmer four hours, flavor with hot sauce to suit the taste, salt, pepper, etc. It is a great improvement to fry all the vegetables when cut in small pieces, together with the meat also cut in pieces conveniently small, taking care that there is fat enough added to prevent the raw vegetables from burning. A dessertspoonful of coarse brown sugar may be thrown into the pan while the meat, vegetables, etc., are frying. After it has simmered four hours, it should be set to cool for the fat to be taken from the top of the soup before being served up for use. The meat should be sent to table in the soup, not strained as is usually done.

Hungarian Grass.

The following is the testimony of Dr. Loring respecting Hungarian grass: I believe I can make more milk with this grass, cut and mixed with corn meal and shorts, than I can with the best timothy hay, cut and mixed in the same manner. And when you remember that you can raise on ordinary land, by sowing the seed of Hungarian grass late in June, from two and one-half to three and one-half tons of good fodder to the acre, and that this crop can be sown after we have ascertained whether we are to have a good crop of hay or not, you will see the value of this grass. I have such a high opinion of it that on my own farm I have this year and last year raised from seventy-five to one hundred tons of it for the purpose of feeding my milch cows during the winter.

Hints for Horseme .

If your horse is in the habit of kicking, use a low board, and your horse will soon get over it.

Keep your horse fat; don't allow any one to get a lien on him.

When your horse refuses to take up an oat, consider him as having failed.

To make your horse fast, tie him with halters.

Look carefully after the bits of your horse, or you may soon be looking after the bits of your wagon.

If you have a proper address you may receive a couple of lines from a horse, but on no account drop a line.

However you may be attached to your horse, you must be certain that your horse is well attached to your carriage.

oor Land.

No man can make money off poor land. As you travel you have usually observed, other things being equal, that good land makes thriving farmers, while families brought up on hard, poor land are generally poor. Many men have spent their lives in plowing around stones and died poor, who on good land might, with the same labor, have been independent. With us, no land which does not produce a large crop is worth cultivating. Small or even middling crops will not pay for the labor and the manure.

Slick Up a Little.

It has been said that no man is so poor that he need have his pig trough at the front door; and I may add that no farmer among us is so poor that he cannot have, not only a pleasant house but pleasant surroundings," with a neatly-kept dooryard or lawn, with shade trees and fruit trees and flowers—and finally such attractions as well as conveniences about home that farmers' daughters need not resolve that they will never be farmers' wives.

The Confederate Currency.

Some time after the close of the late civil war, says Hugh McCullough, I met a Virginian who contended that the failure of the South to establish its independence was attributable to its financial condition. He related to me an incident which I will repeat, as nearly as I can recollect, in his own language:

I knew, said he, that our Confederate notes which had been made a legal tender were terribly depreciated, but a little purchase that I made brought the fact home to me very forcibly. As I was walking along one of the streets of Richmond with some of my friends from the country, a short time before the fall of the city, I observed in the window of a shop some fine apples for sale. Thinking that it would be a nice thing to treat each of my friends to an apple, which was then a very rare fruit in Richmond, I stepped into the shop and said to the dealer: "How much for your apples?" "Three dollars apiece," was the reply. "Three dollars apiece!" I exclaimed; "that is an outrageous price for apples." "Can't help it," said the dealer; "it is as cheap as I can afford to sell them." There were eight in the party and $24 was rather more than I could conveniently spare at the time, but as I had undertaken to do a clever thing I did not like to back down; so I said to the dealer: "The price is extravagant, but will take eight of the apples." The apples were placed upon the counter, and as I was taking out my wallet to pay for them, it occurred to me that I had two half dollars in silver in my pocket, and that it would look better to pay for the apples with them than with the Confederate notes; so, involuntarily almost, I threw both pieces down upon the counter, remarking: "Perhaps that will pay for them." "Oh, yes," said the dealer, seizing the half dollars, and hastily dropping them into his till, "that will pay for them and leave you some change." I took the apples and he handed me back the change, and how much do you think the change was? Why, sir, $36 in Confederate notes.

He Wanted to Get Off.

He had been on a spree for a couple of weeks, and drinking hard. He wanted to get off, he said, but couldn't. He tried two or three cocktails, remarking to the bartender as he was mixing them that he would like to get off if he only could. He met a friend who gently hinted that he had been "going it" long enough.

"Well, ain't I trying to get off?" snarled the man, and then he went into a saloon and drank half a tumbler of brandy to steady himself.

A man dropped in just after and asked him to drink; he hesitated a moment, but drank, for—don't you see?—he wanted to get off. All through the day he continued to drink at intervals, wondering all the time why he didn't seem to make any headway in getting off. Singular that a man can't get off when he tries so hard to. He made his uncertain way out of a beer saloon late that night, staggered home, with a confused inquiry in his mind as to whether he was off or not, and stumbled into his room to bed. The next morning there was no response to loud knocks at his door, and when the door was forced open he was found dead in his bed. He had got off!

Experts in Writing.

Two experts, one from New York and one from Boston, testified in relation to the genuineness of the signature of a note in a trial in Columbia county, N. Y., their opinions being based not on the comparison of the handwriting with that of which it was alleged to be an imitation, but on a scientific analysis of each letter and stroke, whereby, they alleged, they could tell whether the writing was genuine or an imitation, whether it was written slowly or with rapidity, and, in fact, whether or not it was a forgery. One of the experts testified that he had been employed in over one hundred cases. There are said to be but four experts of this kind in the world, and the ones in question charged $100 per day while in attendance at the trial. This is the second time the case has been tried, the first trial lasting about five days. The expenses have been about, five times the amount of the note. A verdict of $2,500 for the plaintiff was rendered.

Simple Overskirts.

Among simple and stylish new overskirts, says a fashion journal, is a good design that requires but two breadths of the wool goods now in vogue, yet is long enough and full enough for taste. The front is a wider deep apron, with the fullness necessary for length laid in two folds high across the top. The back is a three cornered piece, pointed in shawl shape below, trimmed all around, and its fullness laid in easy plaits set on the sides of the front. The middle of this triangular breadth would not be long enough for the puffed look at the top of the back if it were sewed to the belt, hence it is suspended by a tape that is concealed under the two double box-plaits that its width requires.

EQUALITY.—Lady Clara Vere de Vere—"Can you tell me, Jane, what you most want for your wedding?" Jane—"Really, my lady, I can't 'ardly say. I 'aven't got nothing. But you'd know best, my lady. Anything just what you'd want, my lady, if you was in the same position."

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Their Revival Meetings in Brooklyn—The Large Attendance, Etc.

The meetings of Moody and Sankey in Brooklyn are attended by immense throngs. The Rink, where these meetings are held, is fitted for about 6,000 to 7,000 people, but at some of the meetings fully 10,000 to 20,000 have stood about the buildings during the services, unable to obtain admittance. A report describes the scene at a meeting as follows: It was a half hour before the time appointed for the services, but Mr. Sankey seated himself at his organ, and led his choir through a half dozen of his triumphant, exultant chants, and the crowd outside, hearing the music, grew wilder and wilder for admission. In vain the ushers told them that the Rink was filled; they replied that they would not go away until they had seen the Evangelists. They shouted for them by name; they endeavored to clamber in at the windows, and a score of men remained through the service perched on the sharp edges of the lowered window sashes, and then they waited outside, blocking the streets, so that at the close it was as difficult for the congregation to go out as it had been for them an hour earlier to get in.

Mr. Moody's sermon was upon the Gospel as being of glad tidings and good cheer. It is essential, said he, that a person who is to preach the Gospel should understand what the Gospel is, and my definition is that which is given in the Bible of its being a message of glad tidings and good news. It is a simple theory, based upon the life, the crucifixion, and the death of Christ. A clergyman in a Western city once said to me: "Brother Moody, our modes of preaching are radically different, and either you must be right and I wrong, or I right and you wrong." I had not heard him preach, and so had to ask him wherein we differed. "I never," replied he, "preach of the death of Christ. I preach of his life, and you preach of his death." "What then do you do when you come to such a text as, 'By his stripes we are healed?' Do you leave them out?" He replied that he preached essays, moral essays, but left out atonement. Now, I tell you, for my part, I don't want any Bible without atonement. If you take out the death of Christ and the scarlet thread of blood running through the book, the Bible is no good to me. If it must be taken out, I may as well go to farming or something else, for all the good I can do preaching is gone. Why, what did Paul preach at Antioch and at Corinth? He preached Christ and Christ crucified; the life, death, crucifixion, burial, and resurrection.

And now I want to tell you why the Gospel is good news and glad tidings. First, because it takes out of our paths all sin. God; through his Gospel, has taken all our sins and put them behind his back where the devil cannot get them.

When God has hidden them they are buried so deep that they cannot be found; but if we hide them ourselves, they keep coming up against us. Another reason why I call the Gospel good news, is because through it death has lost his sting. That is the last thing that we gain as we become Christians—fearlessness in looking at death. We can indeed cry, "Oh, death, where is thy sting?" and a voice, grand in volume, strong and powerful, comes rolling down from Calvary: "It is hidden in the bosom of the Lord." And if the sting is removed what other terror remains? None. If we pull out the sting of a bee or a wasp the insect becomes as harmless as a fly, and so death, robbed of his sting, is pleasing to look upon. Yes, yes, let death come upon this platform and plant his cold icy fingers upon me. Then—what? I will be with the king, my Father. Should I not then welcome him, repulsive in form though he may be, for his sting is gone.

Years ago, in Northfield, where I was brought up, they had the custom of tolling the age of the dead, and as the bell tolled I used to listen. Sometimes there would be seventy strokes of the bell, and then I would slap myself in glee as I thought how long I had to live. Again there would be but few strokes—only fifteen or sixteen—and they would ring in my ears for days, and especially for nights, reminding me that I must die. I was tortured and wretched; for then death had not lost his sting. I can stand now by an open grave, and looking in it, say: "Grave, where is thy victory?" Yet the time has been when the fall of the clod upon the coffin made me start with dread. Have you ever thought of the picture of death gloating over the grave of the Lord? There he sat, grinning and ghastly at the entrance to the tomb. "Oh, where," cried the specter, gloatingly, "is the resurrectionist and the life now? I have him. I have him. I have got him locked up in a grave." But as he sat there, before the women came in the morning, the angels came unseen by him, and rolled away the stone, and stole the body from his care; and in three days the body was clothed with life. It is good, I say, that the Lord, when he went into the little graveyard in Bethany, called Lazarus by name, for had he not, all the dead there buried would have been raised and clothed with life.

Production of Rails.

The total productio of rails of all kinds in the United States in 1874 was 720,413 net tons, against 890,077 tons in 1873, 1,000,000 in 1872, and 775,733 tons in 1871. Nineteen States made rails in 1874, against eighteen States in 1873, Kansas having entered the list of rail-making States May, 1874, when the Topeka rolling mill was put in operation. This was the first rolling mill in Kansas. Since its erection the Decatur rolling mill has been removed from Decatur, Illinois, to Rosedale, Wyandotte county, Kansas, and there are now two rail rolling mills in that State. A rail rolling mill has this year gone into operation at Laramie, in Wyoming Territory. It is owned and operated by the Union Pacific railroad company.

The whole number of rail rolling mills in the country was ninety-one, of which fifty-seven make heavy rails mainly, and thirty-four make only light or street rails. Of the whole ninety-one mills, twenty-two made no rails in 1874. The product of the year was therefore rolled by sixty-nine mills, and many of these ran only a part of the time. The capacity of all the rail rolling mills of the country is at least double the product of 1874, which was 729,413 net tons. Of these sixty-nine mills which made rails in 1874, seven made both iron and Bessemer steel rails, one made Bessemer steel rails exclusively, two made steel-headed rails exclusively, two made steel-headed rails and iron rails, and one made solid cast steel rails and iron rails.

Gold in Alaska.

Alaska is not a territory to which the immigrant has been powerfully attracted hitherto. Its settlement has seemed likely to be postponed until that remote time when the inhabitants of all the rest of the country should begin to feel uncomfortably crowded. If, however, anything can turn a steady current of travel toward a new land it is the discovery of gold therein. Report of such a discovery in Alaska has recently been made. It needs confirmation, it is true, but that is all that is necessary to attract adventurers in greater numbers than could the most salubrious climate or a tropically rich soil. Gold-digging is the least profitable of all digging—to the diggers; but that lesson is never learned by those persons who suffer most from ignorance of it.

Occupation of New Houses.

It is possible to avoid danger from dampness of new houses by passing air through them rapidly enough to prevent its becoming saturated with moisture. Air which contains no watery vapor is neither pleasant nor wholesome. It should be two-thirds saturated; and if this proportion be not much exceeded no injury can arise from such vapor only, and there seems no reason why, if it be derived from a damp wall, it should be injurious if not in excess—that is, if the air be changed rapidly enough to prevent it becoming too damp.

Fire and the Sword in Spain.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of Santander, writes as follows:

It is impossible for any one not on the spot to realize the wanton devastation of property and barbarity to persons with which the civil war is being carried on by the combatants in the Basque provinces and Navarre. Many an English tourist who has entered Spain by Irun, *en route* to Sebastian, must remember the fair country, sprinkled with farmhouses, orchards, maize fields and groves on gentle acclivities which spread between those two places. It is now almost a wilderness of trampled crops, trees destroyed and homesteads burnt. The same picture of desolation presents itself in Navarre, except that instead of orchards the vineyards are cut down with hatchets by the government troops. With this material ruin, the savage spirit of the war becomes more intense, and, although neither party publicly admits the act, scarcely any quarter is given on either side. The reprisals of General Trillo go too far and are cruelly unjust, because the places he has directed to be destroyed are open towns, or rather villages, not occupied militarily by the enemy, whereas Hernani, Guetaria and San Sebastian, which are being cannonaded by the Carlists, play the part of fortresses, and are therefore liable to be fired upon. The peaceful places thus doomed by the Alfonsine chief also contain the houses, shops, stores and furniture belonging to numbers of liberals. Supporters of the government, who, obliged to fly or expelled their houses by the Carlists, will think their devotion to it ill-requited by this wanton destruction of their property. The same remark applies to the bombardment of the fishing villages along the Biscayan coast by the iron-clad Vitoria. I learn from a trustworthy quarter that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Minister of War in Madrid, it is becoming doubtful whether the intended autumn campaign will be undertaken. The pacification of Catalonia, or, at least, the reduction of the insurrection to insignificant dimensions, was the basis upon which the plan had been formed. This contingency is not being realized so completely as was expected after the flight of Dorregaray's forces before General Jovellar's numerous army. They are returning in small parties through the mountain passes of Upper Catalonia; and Castells, whom Don Carlos had appointed captain-general of that province in the room of Saballs, disgraced, is reorganizing the fugitives with a view to creating a diversion in favor of Navarre and the Basque provinces, where the intention of the government to suppress the fueros of the latter and devastate both has created a bad impression and strengthened the Carlist party.

A Sensitive Officer.

A singular case has just been tried at Muhlhausen, in Alsace. A customs officer of that town met Jean Wirth of Burgfelden in the evening. Jean is a choleric man, a carpenter by trade. His employer, as it chanced, had just rewarded him for good conduct with a small but graceful present. It took the shape of a pickled herring pot, of which the savory contents had all been devoured. Jean was carrying home his empty pot, thinking, perhaps, what on earth would be the good of it, when the customs officer cried: "Halt!" He wanted to know, as is the manner of his kind, what Jean had under his arm. "Nothing," says Jean. "But I see a pot," returns the officer. "There's nothing in it now," urges the carpenter, "but it once held herrings." "Don't tell me; show it." Jean whipped off the cover so quickly, and thrust the pot so very close under the officer's nose, that he declares the smell and the alarm made him sick. Besides, the action was insulting to an official in the execution of his duty. Hence an action at Muhlhausen for resistance to constitued authorities and offense to the powers of State. Jean has had rather a narrow escape of it. The judge decided, however, that since he had not injuried the official's "honor," and could not reasonably be expected to know that a sudden smell of herrings would make him ill, the defendant might be suffered to resume his carpentering with an admonition.

The Mormon Chief.

A young lady writes from Utah some items of interest about Brigham Young. He was born in Vermont seventy-five years ago, and brought up to a carpenter's trade. In person he is rather commanding, and striking in appearance. He stands nearly six feet high, broad-shouldered and stocky, with the general physical aspect of a human bull. His head is of a moderate size, with strong developments of the basic and posterior regions of the cranium, and it is by no means lacking in anterior breadth. His hair is chestnut if not colored, abundant in growth, and combed in a pedantic style into a foretop to the right side, with somewhat of the lop of a sick rooster's comb. The impression received from the care bestowed on his hair is that of an over-weening vanity and a desire to appear young. In Brigham Young the lowest type of humanity is depicted in his gorilla like, projecting lower jaw, avarice in his pinched mouth, harshness and ungodliness in every lineament of his revolting face; and still I have heard many Mormon women say: "What a beautiful and benevolent face he has!" To my eye it is among the worst faces I have ever seen. It expresses greatness of a peculiar cast, but it is that of the grossest ignorance which I have ever seen depicted in a person professing such a high position or so much ecclesiastical, civil and political renown.

Lost in Chicago.

I remember, says a correspondent of a Chicago paper, when there wasn't any Twenty-third street, nor even Madison. I was thinking over it the other day, as I watched the crowds about the corner of Clark and Randolph, how one day, a long time ago, an old fashioned country wagon, with a canvas cover, came winding along the lake shore up toward the village. Outside the sand hills that lined the lake shore it was heavy hauling through the sand, and inside the sand hills the prairie grass was so tall that it was hard work for the moving family, the wife and children, to walk; they were obliged to keep right behind the wagon, in the path it made through the grass. But, somehow, as the wagon wound its way around the marshy places, one of the children, a little boy, getting leg weary, lagged behind, and before anybody knew it he was lost in the tall grass. It was just before dark, and as soon as the family got to the village and made their loss known, everybody turned out to search for the lost child. They kept up the search all that night, and it was not until six o'clock next morning that they found him about on the spot where the Sherman House now stands. The little fellow was all wet, but he was so wearied that he had been asleep in the wet grass. That boy was—or rather is—Judge Blodgett.

What He Preferred.

She was a romantic young lady, and he, her father, took a practical view of everything. She looked up from her book in botany and inquired:

"Father, did you ever study botany?"

He was interested in his paper and did not reply, and presently she continued:

"Papa, what flower do you prefer?"

"Flour, eh?" he replied as he looked up, "why, I always get that from winter wheat, if I can—I think it makes better bread!"

She sighed and wished there was a young man on the other side of the sofa.

HER DREAM.—One morning, not long ago a Vicksburg wife woke up and informed her husband that she dreamed she had found a five dollar greenback in the street. He didn't say anything until he had looked into his wallet and found his funds five dollars short, and then he remarked: "Mary, I dreamed that you handed me that five dollar bill as soon as you found it." "You did?" "Yes, Mary, and I thought I told you it would be dangerous to do any more such dreaming, and that I hid my wallet where you couldn't find it again." She passed it over.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

A severe shock of earthquake is reported at Fort Yuma, on the Colorado river, California. ..... The London *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading article, says: "The English occupation of Egypt is only a question of time, as that step is necessary for the preservation of our Indian empire." ....A party of bandits assembled in San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, and after firing on and wounding the governor, demanded his resignation, which was given, and the government placed in the hands of the English vice-consul. Two American and one English war vessels are in the harbor to protect citizens of those countries..... The town of Iquique, Peru, was almost entirely destroyed by fire October 7th. The town was built entirely of wood, even the sidewalks, and the flames lapped up everything with the utmost rapidity. All the finest buildings were destroyed. The loss is put at $5,000,000, on which there is no insurance. Many families are homeless and destitute. Aid was sent from Lima and other towns.....The First National bank of Pittston, Penn., was robbed of $40,000 in bonds and currency. The robbers cut a hole in the roof and let themselves, by ropes, into the vault, where they blew open two spherical safes.

David Robinson, residing near Kokomo, Ind., shot at his wife and eldest son, unsuccessfully, then cut the throat of his daughter as she lay in bed, took the life of a young son in the same manner, and mounting a horse fled. His dead body was subsequently found a mile off, and it is supposed he committed suicide.....Wm. McKee, of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and ex-Collector Maguire, of St. Louis, have had true bills of indictment found against them for complicity in the whisky frauds. They were put under $5,000 and $10,000 bonds respectively ..... The Louisiana State funding board has adopted the following rule: "That when bonds are presented for funding, with coupon detached, new bonds will be issued with the corresponding coupon detached and canceled, as in the case of payment."..... The London *Pall Mall Gazette* is authorized to state that the admiralty's fugitive slave circular will be withdrawn and new instructions be issued..... Prussia has asked Austria to prevent Bishop Foerster, while residing in the Austrian diocese, from exercising any episcopal function touching the Prussian portion..... The direct cable has been successfully recovered, the break repaired, and cable rates will be again reduced by the old company..... The German arsenal at Rendsburg, Holstein, was destroyed by an explosion. Loss, 5,000,000 marks.

The counsel in the $47,000 treasury burglary having questioned the legality of the grand jury, the question was brought up on a test case, and the legality of the jury assured..... The Vatican has sent a note to Madrid which expresses approval of Cardinal Simeoni's conduct regarding the circular. The note insists upon the exemption of the concordat; refuses to recognize the royal *placet*; attributes the civil war to religious tolerance, and demands that the bishop of Urgel be tried by ecclesiastical judges and not by an ordinary tribunal. .....The inhabitants of Kaka, on the White Nile, have revolted and defeated the Egyptian troops, killing one hundred of them. The government has dispatched re-enforcements thither .... The eastern division of the St. Joseph and Denver railroad was sold by the Master in Chancery, of Kansas, to the bondholders' committee for $100,000 ..... United States troops caught a band of cut-throats and horse thieves on the Sweet Water river, Indian Territory. The band had fifty stolen mules. ..... A fast train from New York to Washington is being arranged..... The Atlanta *Constitution's* exploring party have left Homerville, Ga., for Okefenokee swamp. The party numbers twenty-two, and are fully equipped. Prof. Little, the State geologist, accompanies the expedition .....Charles O'Conor is expected to conduct the prosecutions against the Brooklyn (N. Y.) ring..... President Grant has pardoned Manton Heard and Robert A. Pearson, formerly cashier and teller of the Rhode Island national bank of Providence, who were sentenced three years ago to nine years' imprisonment for embezzling $220,000.

On and after January first the letter postage to France will be fourteen cents, on account of the French government imposing a tax called "sea postage." The postage to other parts of Europe will remain at five cents..... The Post-office department issued 20,000,000 postal cards in October..... Miners are still being found in the Black Hills by the military, and are driven out ..... The iron-clad Serapis arrived in Bombay, India, with the Prince of Wales on board ..... A conflagration at Whitehall, N. Y., caused great destruction to property ..... A train of forty cars on the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, when near Whitehall, N. Y., broke in two, and shortly after came together again, when sixteen cars were thrown down an embankment and ruined, with most of their freight. No one seriously injured..... The attorney-general has decided that canal boats are not required to be documented as vessels of the United States ..... In Woodsocket, R. I., some vandals entered Oak Hill cemetery and threw down and broke about eighty marble monuments, headstones, etc. No motive is assigned for the outrage. Charles J. Connor, one of the most prominent citizens of Concord, N. H., and sheriff of Merrimack county, was arrested on charge of setting fire to his store..... The Austrian frontier forts at Kuin Lissa and Ragusa are being prepared for hostilities..... A heavy earthquake shock is reported from San Benito county, California, preceded by a harsh rumbling noise. The direction of vibration was from east to west..... Judge McLean, of the New Jersey supreme court, has rendered a decision that an oral order to an officer is insufficient to justify the commitment of a prisoner; and that such order should be written, and stating the term of imprisonment.... Henry A. Mann, treasurer of Saratoga county, N. Y., has defaulted to the amount of $140,000 during the past fifteen years.

Intelligence from Penang, Malaya, announces that the Malayans are besieging the British residency at Perak. All the native rajahs are suspected of complicity in the murder of the late resident, Mr. Birch. It is reported that the Malayans are preparing for resistance. The Sultan Ismail is collecting a considerable force for the purpose of attempting to expel the British from the country..... A Berlin telegram says that the central government for Alsace-Lorraine will be established at Berlin. Probably a special ministry will be created for these provinces. .....The Khedive of Egypt has applied officially to England for two financiers to undertake Egyptian finances, promising the fullest information to the great powers ..... The aggregate amount of business transacted at the Boston sub-treasury during the past fiscal year, figures up $97,965,289, of which $15,769,348 were from customs. The New York sub-treasury transacted $708,000,000, of which the receipts from customs amount to $111,000,000..... A $5 counterfeit national bank note, purporting to be issued by the First National bank of Galena, Ill., was discovered by a lady counter in the redemption agency. There is no such bank in existence ..... The commissioner of internal revenue, in replying to the announcement of a seizure of cigars put up in tin boxes, says that if the cigars in question are packed in boxes made wholly of tin, and have the manufacturer's name and the number of cigars, the district and the State stamped into the tin with a die, but done in such a manner that they will remain permanently and legally impressed thereon, he recommends that the cigars be released and allowed to be sold ..... Andrew O'Connell, a young man who had been suffering from delirium tremens, threw himself in front of a railway train at Carbondale, Pa., and was instantly crushed to death..... The complete vote of Massachusetts, at the late election, was as follows: Gaston, 78,246; Rice, 83,523; Baker, 8,965; Adams, 1,774; Phillips, 301. The total vote was 172,809, and Rice's plurality over Gaston was 5,277 ..... The total vote of Iowa, in the late elec tion, was 218,921—the largest ever polled in the State..... The steam-ship Pacific sailed from Victoria for San Francisco with over one hundred souls on board, and was lost with all on board with the exception of one man, who was picked up after having floated about on the pilot-house for two days and nights. He was too much exhausted to give any account of the disaster..... The losses by the Whitehall (N. Y.) fire were $50,000.

The steamer City of Waco, of Mallory's line, after a good trip from New York, anchored outside of Galveston, during the night, in order to sail up to the city by daylight. About one o'clock, however, she was discovered to be on fire, and was burned to the water's edge, the hull afterward sinking. The passengers and crew, numbering about fifty, took to the boats, but as a high sea and stiff breeze prevailed, were unable to make land, and were driven from the coast. Steamtugs were sent in search of them in the morning, but at the time of this dispatch nothing had been heard of them. The Waco was valued at $150,000, and had $100,000 worth of cargo..... The brig J. W. Spencer, of Boston, the brig Toronto, the schooners Moses Patten, Nettie Chase and Serene, all sailed from Southern ports just previous to the hurricane which devastated Galveston; and as they have not been heard of since, it is presumed they were all lost, with their crews ..... A special dispatch from Penang, Malaya, states that all this side of the Malay peninsula is greatly excited. A general outbreak is feared. Hong Kong has been telegraphed to for troops. One man-of-war, two gunboats, and about four hundred troops are now at Perak..... Reenforcements for the Spanish army in Cuba continue to arrive..... The accounts of the Pacific disaster now place the loss of life at two hundred; and the opinion is general that the steamer struck a sunken rock.

An Unlucky Diamond.

A lady of great accomplishments, and one who has had considerable experience of life—none other than the wife of Captain Burton, the renowned African traveler—has just published a book, in which she forcefully tells much peril to England, and especially to Queen Victoria, if that sovereign persists in retaining in her possession the celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond. That stone has always had a bad reputation. It is said to have been discovered in the mines of Golconda, and that in consequence of some terrible deed of cruelty perpetrated on its finder, his dying curse still clings to it. Mrs. Burton traces the history of the gem through many possessors, all of whom suffered some terrible disaster or came to a violent death. The first lost his kingdom, the second died in exile, others were strangled or assassinated in different ways. The fall of the once great empire of Aurungzebe she attributes to the "mountain of light." When Nadir Shah captured Delhi, he took away with him to Persia treasure and jewels of incalculable value, among them the Koh-i-noor. From the moment he reached Persia "everything went wrong." The emperor was soon after assassinated, and his jewels stolen. Its next possessor was poisoned; the two next had their eyes put out, and so on, disaster ever following the stone till it came into the possession of Runjeet Sing, the lion of the Punjab. He died soon after; then his son was poisoned, and at brief intervals his grandson and great grandson also were assassinated. Anarchy followed; then came the conquest of the Punjab, and so the diamond fell to its present destination.

This One.

A little five-year-old friend, who was always allowed to choose the prettiest kitten for his pet and playmate, before the other nurslings were drowned, was taken to his mother's sick room the other morning to see the tiny, new, twin babies. He looked reflectively from one to the other for a minute or two, then poking his chubby finger into the cheek of the plumpest baby, he said decidedly: "Save this one."

If every one of our readers would try Dobbin's Electric Soap (Cragin & Co., Philadelphia) they would, like us, become firm believers in its wonderful merit. Have your grocer order it. *1

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world.—*Com.*

Vegetine is now acknowledged by our best physicians to be the only sure and safe remedy for all diseases arising from impure blood, such as scrofula and scrofulous humors.—*Com.*

The sweetest word in our language is health. At the first indication of disease, use well-known and approved remedies. For dyspepsia or indigestion, use *Parsons' Purgative Pills*. For coughs, colds, sore or lame stomach, use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*.—*Com.*

A case of chronic rheumatism of unusual severity, cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, is noticed by one of our exchanges. A large bunch came out upon the breast of the sufferer, and appeared like part of the breast bone. Used internally and externally.—*Com.*

Poverty is bad, but the worst kind of poverty is poverty of the blood: this makes pale and sickly faces, but it takes away the strength, courage and energy; but enrich the blood with its vital element, iron, by taking the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron), and you will feel rich and "as good as anybody." Try it.—*Com.*

Important to Travelers.

Persons visiting New York or leaving by the cars from Grand Central Depot, will save annoyance and expense of carriage hire and baggage expressage by stopping at Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot. Over 350 elegantly furnished rooms and fitted up at a cost of $900,000. European plan. Guests can live more luxuriously for less money at the Grand Union than at any other first-class house in New York. Stages and street cars pass the doors for all parts of the city. See that the hotel you enter is the Grand Union Hotel.—*Com.*

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	08¼@	13¼
Common to Good Texans	07 @	10
Milch Cows	$45 @	$75 00
Hogs—Live	08¼@	08¾
Dressed	09¾@	10¾
Sheep	04¾@	06¾
Lambs	06 @	07¾
Cotton—Middlings	13¼@	13¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 70 @	6 40
State Extra	5 85 @	6 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 35 @	1 35
No. 2 Spring	1 30 @	1 30
Rye—State	90 @	92
Barley—State	92 @	92
Barley Malt	1 25